



Daily Report

East Asia

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CONTENTS

1 February 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Takeshita Arrives in U.S.; To Meet Bush, Others	1
Meeting Set With UN's De Ceullar [KYODO]	1
Support to World Peace Pledged [KYODO]	1
Mixed Reaction to Ambassadorial Appointment	2
Officials Refuse Comment [KYODO]	2
Foreign Ministry Welcomes Action [Tokyo TV]	2
Businesses Laud Appointment [KYODO]	2
1988 Auto Exports Down Due To Strong Yen [KYODO]	2
Kim Yong-sam Says ROK Welcomes Doi Visit [KYODO]	3
Abe Meets Kim Yong-sam [KYODO]	4
LDP Official Reportedly Makes Anti-China Slur [KYODO]	4
Government Approves Trans-Pacific Cable Pact [KYODO]	4
Cabinet Members' Declared Assets Listed [KYODO]	4
House Speaker Hara Rejects Call To Resign [KYODO]	5
LDP Treasurer Reports 1988 Party Income [KYODO]	5
Economy Remains on Expansionary Track [KYODO]	6

North Korea

U.S. Rumors on Troop Strength Condemned [Pyongyang Radio]	6
U.S. Said Making Chemical War Preparations [Pyongyang Radio]	7
U.S. 'Nuclear Bomb Dropping' Exercises Denounced [KCNA]	8
Students in Kwangju Attack U.S. Facility [KCNA]	8
South's Workers Demand U.S. Troop Pullout [KCNA]	8
USSR Paper Cited on Youth Festival Preparations [KCNA]	9
Chong Chu-yong Concludes Agreements, Ends Visit [KCNA]	9
Chong Chu-yong Interviewed [KCNA]	10
Radio Report on Interview [Pyongyang Radio]	11
Daewoo Workers Protest Crackdown on Union [KCNA]	13
CPRF Demands End To Crackdown Upon Workers [KCNA]	13
Anticommunist Function in Seoul Denounced [KCNA]	13
South's Economy Called Vulnerable, Dependent [KCNA]	14
'Two Koreas' Plot of South Condemned [KCNA]	15
Paper Urges Early Holding of Talks With South [KCNA]	16
Superiority of Taean System Affirmed [Pyongyang Radio]	16
Production of Robots Accelerated by Workers [KCNA]	19

South Korea

Choe Pyong-yol Denounces Attack on U.S. Center [YONHAP]	19
PPD Members Informed of Kwangju USIS Closure [YONHAP]	19
Daily Urges Bush Urged To Change View [KYONGHYANG SINMUN 28 Jan]	20
Government Demands Return of Kidnapped Fishermen [TONG-A ILBO 1 Feb]	21
North Accused of 'Double-Faced' Approach to South [THE KOREA TIMES 1 Feb]	21
New Declaration on North-South Relations Viewed [HANGYORE SINMUN 31 Jan]	22
Chong Chu-yong To Help Develop North Site [YONHAP]	22
North Joint Venture Minister Interviewed [TONG-A ILBO 28 Jan]	23

* Changes in North's Moves Toward PRC, USSR [Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN 9 Dec]	24
Ambassador-Level Ties Established With Hungary [YONHAP]	26
No Tae-u Receives Hungary's Gyula Horn [YONHAP]	27
Seoul's Overtures to East Bloc Analyzed [YONHAP]	27
IPECK To Handle Communist Economic Ties [THE KOREA TIMES 26 Jan]	28
Kim Tae-chung To Visit USSR in April [KYODO]	28
Fishing Firm To Ply in Soviet Waters [THE KOREA TIMES 31 Jan]	28
Trade Deficit Registered in January [YONHAP]	29
Trade Industry Ministry Urges 'Diplomacy' [YONHAP]	29
Plan to Liberalized Foreign Exchange Market [THE KOREA TIMES 26 Jan]	30
Interview With RDP's Kim Yong-sam [Tokyo TV]	31
PPD's Kim Tae-chung Begins European Tour [YONHAP]	32
Antigovernment Demonstrations Held in Seoul [YONHAP]	32
DJP Recommends No Call Vote of Confidence [THE KOREA TIMES 26 Jan]	33

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

U.S. Ambassador Meets With Elections Commission [Rangoon Radio]	34
University, College Officials Hold Meeting [Rangoon Radio]	34
Authorities Release Another Student Detainee [Rangoon Radio]	34
Commission Announces Registration of 186 Parties [Rangoon Radio]	35
Wa National Development Party [Rangoon Radio]	35
Nonaligned People's Democracy Party Registered [Rangoon Radio]	35
Party Releases Political Program [Rangoon Radio]	35
Elections Commission Updates Parties Membership [Rangoon Radio]	36
Changes in Political Parties [Rangoon Radio]	36
Further Changes Announced [Rangoon Radio]	36
Press Release on Parties List [Rangoon Radio]	37
KNU Chief Vows To Topple Saw Muang Regime [THE NATION 1 Feb]	37

Cambodia

Hun Sen Interviewed on Visit to Thailand [Phnom Penh Radio]	37
Thanks Chatchai for Hospitality [SPK]	39
KUFNCD Congress Continues in Phnom Penh	39
Ros Chhnun Presents Report [SPK]	39
Conclusion of Political Report [SPK]	44
Congress Adopts Resolutions [SPK]	48
Congress Issues Appeal [SPK]	49

Indonesia

Mokhtar Predicts Solving of Cambodian Issue [ANTARA]	51
Criticizes Actions of Cambodian Factions [AFP]	51
Leaders of Cambodian Factions To Attend JIM [Jakarta Radio]	52

Laos

Relations With Thailand Show Improvement [Vientiane Radio]	52
Joint Military Committee With Thailand Meets [KPL]	53
USSR, SRV, PRK Send Army Day Greetings [KPL]	53

Philippines

PRC Parliamentary Delegation Ends Visit [Manila Radio]	53
Manglapus Reports on Border Talks With Malaysia [AFP]	53
World Bank President To Visit for Debt Talks [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 31 Jan]	54
Aquino To Meet IMF Officials 31 January [Manila Radio]	54
Aquino Ill; Meetings Canceled [Quezon City Radio]	54

SRV Coconut Export Proposal Under Study [Quezon City Radio]	54
Aquino Invited To Address UNESCO Session [Quezon City Radio]	55
Aquino Relatives Said To Support Honasan [Quezon City Radio]	55
Former Guerrilla Says AFP Full of 'Scalawags' [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 30 Jan]	55
Officer Denies Charges [Manila Radio]	56
Aquino Dismisses Coup Rumors [Manila Radio]	57
Ramos Orders Investigation [Quezon City Radio-TV]	57
Ramos Vows To Clean Up Military [Manila Radio]	58
Ramos Cites Improved Peace, Order in 1988 [Quezon City Radio]	58
Manila Intensifies Anti-Sparrow Drive [Quezon City Radio-TV]	58
Foreign Department Says MNLF Not Like PLO [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 1 Feb]	58
Muslim Groups Ally To Seek Mindanao Federation [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 31 Jan]	59
MNLF Not on Islamic Conference Agenda [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 31 Jan]	59

Thailand

Sitthi Asks for Indian Aid in PRK 'Deadlock' [THE NATION 31 Jan]	60
Article Assesses Impact of Hun Sen Visit [THE NATION 31 Jan]	61
Chawalit Delivers Armed Forces Day Speech [Bangkok TV]	63
Role of Chawalit, Armed Forces, Discussed [MATICHON SUT SAPDA 8 Jan]	63
External Challenges for Government Reviewed [NAEO NA 15 Jan]	66
Government Plans 'Balanced' Budget for FY90 [BANGKOK POST 1 Feb]	67

Vietnam

U.S. Official on Possible Khmer Rouge Return [Hanoi International]	67
Hun Sen's Visit to Thailand Reviewed [Hanoi Radio]	67
NHAN DAN on Significance of India Visit [Hanoi Radio]	68
Council of State Meets, Issues Communique [Hanoi Radio]	70
Chairman Do Muoi Activities Reported	71
Visits Thuan Hai Province [Hanoi Radio]	71
Meets Overseas Vietnamese [VNA]	71
CPV Official Inspects Provinces Food Supply [Hanoi Radio]	71
Hanoi VFF Holds Get-Together With Hoa People [VNA]	71

Japan

Takeshita Arrives in U.S.; To Meet Bush, Others

Meeting Set With UN's De Cuellar

OW0102015989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0046 GMT
1 Feb 89

[Text] New York, Jan. 31 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita arrived in New York on Tuesday for an 8-day visit to the United States in which he will hold talks with President George Bush and congressional leaders.

A special Japan Air Lines flight carrying Takeshita and official and journalists accompanying him arrived at the John F. Kennedy Airport at 7:35 p.m. after a 14-hour journey from Tokyo that included a 1-hour stopover in Anchorage.

Before departure from Tokyo, the JAL plane was the target of a bomb scare but the prime minister was unaware of the incident, according to a Takeshita aide.

About 10 minutes before departure, a JAL purser told passengers on board plane that the airline had received a call saying that "explosive matter" had been planted on the aircraft.

A search was made and the plane departed on schedule shortly after 7 p.m. as nothing suspicious was found.

Takeshita will meet UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Wednesday in his first official appointment.

He will meet with Bush in Washington on Thursday, the highlight of the "working visit" to the U.S.

"We are both the same age, and I hope we can talk frankly in a relaxed way," he told reporters during the flight from Tokyo to Anchorage.

Takeshita is accompanied by his wife Naoko and Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno.

Support to World Peace Pledged

OW0102091889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT
1 Feb 89

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] New York, Feb. 1 KYODO—Japan will host a United Nations conference on disarmament in April in a bid to elevate Japan's contribution to the global arms control process, Japanese officials said Wednesday.

The conference, first proposed by Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita in a speech to the third U.N. Disarmament conference last June, will take place April 19-20 in Kyoto, according to an announcement released jointly by the United Nations and the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Takeshita, who arrived here Tuesday for an eight-day U.S. visit, will pledge Japan's "full support" for the Kyoto meeting in talks with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar at U.N. headquarters later in the day.

The Kyoto conference is expected to draw 50 government officials and arms control experts from 30 countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union.

Prior to the conference, Japan will also organize a demonstration for a group of scientists on the feasibility of using seismic technology to verify underground nuclear experiments, which officials say is key for the verification of a worldwide ban on nuclear tests.

Takeshita is also expected to outline the Japanese Government's efforts in support of U.N. peace-keeping activities, including the dispatch of civilians to help monitor general elections in Namibia scheduled for November.

Other topics which Takeshita is expected to raise with de Cuellar include an offer to host two other U.N. conferences in Tokyo, one in April on North-South financial issues and the other in the fall on global environmental problems, Japanese officials said.

The North-South conference is part of the U.N. search for a solution to long-term problems of the flow of finances from developed to developing nations, led by an independent group of "wisemen" chaired by former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Takeshita is expected to tell de Cuellar that Japan "will mobilize all its resources, human, technological and economic, for the sake of maintaining peace and prosperity in the world," a senior Foreign Ministry official said in briefing for reporters.

Since assuming office in November 1987, Takeshita has put forward a new diplomatic peace initiative backed by Japan's economic power.

Last week the Takeshita cabinet approved 280 million dollars in budgetary outlays in support of U.N. peace efforts, including 130 million dollars to deal with refugee problems stemming from the Iran-Iraq war.

That is part of the 756 billion yen foreign aid budget, up 7.8 percent from the previous year and the largest increase in government outlays for the fiscal year beginning April 1.

Mixed Reaction to Ambassadorial Appointment

Officials Refuse Comment

OW0102045789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT
1 Feb 89

[Text] New York, Jan. 31 KYODO—Japanese officials accompanying Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on a visit to the United States on Tuesday refused to comment on reports that President George Bush has decided to name Michael Armacost as ambassador to Japan.

"We have no comment until it is officially announced," a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The appointment of Armacost, currently undersecretary of state for political affairs, is apparently aimed to coincide with Takeshita's scheduled meeting with Bush in Washington on Thursday.

Takeshita arrived in New York on Tuesday evening from Tokyo.

Foreign Ministry officials accompanying Takeshita refused to say whether the ministry had been informed of Armacost's appointment.

In Washington, sources said Secretary of State James Baker asked Armacost to take up the post in a meeting Tuesday afternoon and Armacost accepted.

Armacost, 51, is a career foreign service officer with extensive experience in East Asia and is also a former ambassador to the Philippines.

Foreign Ministry Welcomes Action

OW0102062889 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Regarding the report on Mr Armacost's appointment as U.S. ambassador to Japan, a Foreign Ministry source welcomes his appointment, saying that Mr Armacost was once stationed in Japan, and that he is an expert well versed in Asian and Pacific affairs. Since Mr Armacost has broad personal connections in both political and financial circles in the United States, and since he is also well informed about policy tasks for defense and trade between Japan and the United States, he is regarded as a person fit for the post of the coordinator in bilateral relations. However, since Mr Armacost, unlike former Ambassador Mansfield, lacks experiences in serving as a congressman, it is believed that attention will now be centered on how he will cope with the U.S. Congress's demands on Japan in connection with trade and other issues.

Meanwhile, economic circles speak highly of Mr Armacost's appointment, noting that it indicates the Bush administration's policy of attaching great importance to

Japan, and strongly hope that Mr Armacost will appropriately handle, not only those issues concerning economic relations, but also other issues, such as burden-sharing in defense, and will play a major role in establishing further, closer ties between Japan and the United States.

Businesses Laud Appointment

OW0102074789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0733 GMT
1 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 1 KYODO—Japanese businesses Wednesday lauded President George Bush's choice of career diplomat Michael Armacost as new U.S. ambassador to Japan, saying it is a sign that Bush regards Japan as a diplomatic priority.

Eiji Suzuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren), praised the 51-year-old undersecretary of state as being a noted expert on East Asia, second only to predecessor Mike Mansfield.

"I feel very encouraged by his appointment at this time when Japan-U.S. relations are facing difficulties both in political and economic terms," Suzuki said.

Rokuro Ishikawa, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, also praised Armacost and his experience as a special assistant at the U.S. embassy under Mansfield.

Shoichi Saba, vice chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), while also endorsing Armacost, expressed hope that Armacost will help ease growing frictions over trade and other issues.

1988 Auto Exports Down Due To Strong Yen

OW3001073289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0642 GMT
30 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 KYODO—Japan exported 6,104,152 four-wheeled motor vehicles in 1988, down 3.2 percent from 1987, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) said Monday.

Automobile exports dipped for the third straight year, pressured by the strong yen that has forced a hike in dollar-denominated export prices overseas, the association said.

JAMA officials also linked the fall to stepped-up offshore production by the automakers to ward off the adverse effects of the dollar's fall on their export earnings.

Exports of passenger cars and trucks dipped 1.7 percent to 4,431,888 units and 7.7 percent to 1,626,576 units, respectively, while bus shipments increased 29.9 percent to 10,520 units, the association said.

The dollar-denominated export value of these four-wheeled motor vehicles, plus auto parts and kits for offshore assembly, amounted to 64.58 billion dollars, up 12.4 percent over the 1987 figure of 57.45 billion dollars, it said.

Of the aggregate value, completed automobiles accounted for 51.25 billion dollars and auto parts and kits for assembly were worth 13.33 billion dollars.

Passenger cars accounted for 72.6 percent of the total, down from the preceding year's 71.5 percent, followed by trucks with a 26.6 percent share (27.9 percent in 1987) and buses with a 0.8 percent share (0.6 percent in 1987).

During the 12-month period, Japan produced 12.70 million four-wheeled motor vehicles. Exports accounted for 48.1 percent of the total output, down from 51.5 percent in the preceding year.

By region, Japan exported 2,978,819 automobiles to North America, registering a 11.9 percent year-on-year fall, the association said.

Shipments to Europe increased 3.8 percent to 1,705,363 units and those to Southeast Asian nations rose 0.2 percent to 473,749 units, it said.

Exports to the Oceania region increased 36.4 percent to 265,484 units and those to African nations rose 55.5 percent to 230,275 units, it added.

Kim Yong-sam Says ROK Welcomes Doi Visit
OW3101141989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO—South Korean opposition leader Kim Yong-sam told Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi on Tuesday that the South Korean Government plans to give her permission to visit Seoul.

Kim, the leader of South Korea's No. 2 opposition party, the Reunification Democratic Party said he had told the government his party would issue a formal invitation to Doi's and he hoped she would make the visit as soon as possible, JSP officials said.

Kim, who arrived in Tokyo with a 14-member delegation on Monday for a four-day visit at the invitation of JSP, was quoted as saying that the government and all the opposition parties in South Korea would welcome Doi's visit.

The leader of Japan's largest opposition party replied that she accepted the invitation and that she would like to consult on the timing for her trip while taking Japan's political affairs into consideration.

During their meeting, which lasted for three hours and 20 minutes, Kim asked the JSP to change its previous one-sided policy of favoring only North Korea.

Doi explained the JSP's policy toward the Korean peninsula and said her party is determined to promote well-balanced ties with both South Korea and North Korea.

Doi said her party accepts the reality that the two states of North and South Korea exist in the Korean peninsula.

She said the JSP is positively studying joining an inter-party league in the Japanese Diet for promotion of friendship between Japan and South Korea.

Kim said he understands the JSP making efforts for reconciliation and reunification between North and South Korea and also welcomed JSP efforts to help Korean residents on the Soviet island of Sakhalin and bring about an improvement in the status of Korean residents in Japan.

Kim added that although Japan and South Korea are geographically close, the feelings of the people of the two countries are far apart.

The South Korean opposition leader said the South Korean people will never forget Japan's 36-year colonial rule, which ended at the close of World War II, but that he hopes to remove a feeling of antagonism as soon as possible.

Kim said he has learned that the governments of North and South Korea are making unofficial contacts and officials are holding telephone conversations.

China and the Soviet Union are pressing North Korea to open its doors, Kim said.

He pointed to the meetings that have taken place between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and said a summit between China and the Soviet Union is also expected. North Korea will have to go along with this trend, he said.

Kim later held an hour-long talk with Saburo Tsukamoto, chairman of the No. 3 opposition Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), and said the situation on the Korean peninsula is gradually heading toward improvement.

He said the charged situation has been brought about by recent improvements in Sino-Soviet relations and U.S.-Soviet summits.

Kim also said that while nobody in South Korea believes U.S. troops should be stationed there permanently, neither the Korean public nor his party think the U.S. forces should withdraw or be reduced, DSP officials told reporters.

Abe Meets Kim Yong-sam

OW0102050089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT
1 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 1 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Shintaro Abe said Wednesday he and South Korean opposition leader Kim Yong-sam agreed to promote exchanges between their two parties.

Kim, president of South Korea's No. 2 opposition party, the Reunification Democratic Party, told Abe that dialogue between North and South Korea would see major progress this year.

Abe, who met reporters after the 30-minute meeting with Kim at LDP headquarters, quoted the South Korean opposition leader as saying his party aims at establishing moderate, not radical democracy.

Abe, the No. 2 man of Japan's ruling party, said Japan does not have a hostile policy toward North Korea and hopes for a reunification of the North and South.

Kim, who arrived here Monday for a 4-day visit as guest of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), was quoted as saying he hopes the JSP will join an inter-party parliamentarians' league for promotion of friendship between Japan and South Korea.

Abe said he told Kim that the LDP welcomes the Socialist Party's participation in the league.

LDP Official Reportedly Makes Anti-China Slur
OW3001184389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT
30 Jan 89

[Text] Fukuoka, Jan. 30 KYODO—In what appears to be another slur against Asia, senior Liberal Democratic Party officer Michio Watanabe said Monday there are a great number of hungry people in China and none with purchasing power.

Cabinet Members' Declared Assets Listed

OW3101145289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO—The following table shows cabinet members' assets as disclosed in statements made public Tuesday:

Land	Buildings	Deposits & Securities (in millions of yen)	Total	Borrowings
		Prime Minister Noburo Takeshita		
52.58	23.31	61.05	136.94	0
		Justice Minister Masami Taktsuji		
6.24	6.31	84.32	96.87	0
		Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno		
177.12	5.84	111.05	294.01	50

The chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council, who was on a campaign visit here, said he is not aware of any socialist or communist country which showed improvement.

What was the result of the Chinese revolution, he questioned. He added that (China) could not develop itself in the absence of money.

The LDP policy chief was making a campaign speech in support of a conservative candidate in a House of Councillors by election.

Those who agree with opposition criticism against the government and LDP connection with the Recruit stock trading scandal suffer from low intelligence, he said.

Government Approves Trans-Pacific Cable Pact
OW3101143589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT
31 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO—The government Tuesday approved a Japanese-British-U.S. pact on a plan to lay the world's longest optical fiber undersea cable.

The Trans-North Pacific cable is scheduled to go into operation at the end of 1990.

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications gave the go-ahead to a consortium composed of International Telecom Japan Inc. (ITJ), Cable and Wireless PLC (C and W) of Britain, and Pacific Telecom Cable Inc. (PTC) of the United States on the plan for the 9,500-kilometer cable between Japan and the United States.

IDC [expansion unknown] will shoulder 13.4 billion yen of the 44 billion yen project, ministry officials said.

Land	Buildings	Deposits & Securities	Total	Borrowings
(in millions of yen)				
		Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama		
80.17	63.89	21.02	165.08	0
		Education Minister Takeo Nishioka		
22.50	37.10	20.94	80.54	72.10
		Health and Welfare Minister Junichiro Koizumi		
9.87	13.10	15.42	38.39	24.94
		Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Hata		
19.99	8.71	11.40	40.10	10.35
		International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzaka		
36.72	-	5.27	41.99	90.00
		Transport Minister Shinji Sato		
79.29	20.14	30.82	130.25	118.40
		Posts and Telecommunications Minister Seiichi Kataoka		
4.95	24.10	6.35	35.40	36.54
		Labor Minister Hyosuke Niwa		
93.14	1.04	44.78	138.96	0
		Construction Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi		
469.98	40.90	122.62	633.50	36.12
		Home Affairs Minister Chikao Sakano		
19.51	13.15	43.01	75.67	0
		Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi		
101.53	4.62	57.60	163.75	64.07
		Management and Coordination Agency Director General Saburo Kanemaru		
61.46	9.82	22.59	93.87	0
		Director General of Hokkaido and Okinawa Development Agencies Chikao Sakamoto		
7.12	8.85	31.30	47.27	0
		Defense Agency Director General Kichiro Tazawa		
32.03	1.17	3.49	36.69	0
		Economic Planning Agency Director General Koichiro Aino		
		Science and Technology Agency Director General Moichi Miyazaki		
8.66	27.25	90.88	126.79	0
		Environment Agency Director General Masashi Aoki		
55.05	13.85	48.45	117.35	0
		National Land Agency Director General Hideo Utsumi		
4.90	9.74	52.67	67.31	0

House Speaker Hara Rejects Call To Resign
OW3101143389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT
31 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO—House of Representatives Speaker Kenzaburo Hara on Tuesday rejected a Japan Communist Party request for him to resign for taking a large amount of political funds from the scandal-ridden Recruit Co., JCP officials said.

Iwao Teramae, chairman of the JCP Diet Affairs Committee, filed the request in a meeting with Hara.

Hara admitted to having received donations from Recruit Co. but refused to step down, the officials said.

In a press conference on Monday, Hara said his political support group had accepted 19 million yen but that the money had been returned last year.

LDP Treasurer Reports 1988 Party Income
OW3101144289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT
31 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) said on Tuesday its 1988 income totaled 25.65 billion yen, an increase of 7.76 billion yen over 1987.

LDP Treasury Bureau Chief, Fumitake Kishida giving the party's financial report to the one-day LDP convention, said the number of party members jumped to about 5 million in 1988, helping increase membership fees to 7.5 billion yen.

Donations from the LDP's fund raising body, the Koku-min Seiji Kyokai, came to 12.49 billion yen. Revenues from publications amounted to 1.77 billion yen.

Expenditures totaled 22.08 billion yen, costs for elections and political activities reached 4.76 billion yen. Personnel costs hit 2.96 billion yen, Kishida said.

Economy Remains on Expansionary Track
OW3001034469 Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT
30 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 KYODO—The Japanese economy is still on an expansionary track, bolstered by strong capital spending and private consumption, the Finance Ministry's regional bureaus reported Monday.

The reports, issued at the start of a regular two-day meeting of the chiefs of the ministry's regional bureaus, said overall production and capital investment by manufacturers is gathering momentum against the backdrop of brisk domestic demand and growing exports.

Manufacturing of steel, nonferrous metal, and petrochemical products has flattened out at high levels, while production of videocassette recorders, computers and telecommunications equipment is also strong, according to the reports.

The trade picture is improving with exports to the United States picking up from an earlier slowdown, when calculated on a yen basis, they said.

Exports to Europe and Southeast Asia are also gathering steam, they said.

Private consumption is brisk, backed by an increase in disposable income levels, and housing construction is still at a high level although it has slowed somewhat.

Local industries that have been trying to head off increasingly tough competition from Asian newly industrializing economies (NIES) are strengthening their competitive edge by shifting production to higher-grade and more sophisticated products, the reports said.

The latest government report projected that the nation's gross national product (GNP) will expand at an inflation-adjusted pace of 4.0 percent in fiscal 1989, beginning April 1, to total 389.7 trillion yen.

North Korea

U.S. Rumors on Troop Strength Condemned
SK0102123489 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0011 GMT 31 Jan 89

[NODONG SINMUN 31 January commentary: "The United States Cannot Hide Its Aggressive Nature"]

[Text] The United States, through THE WASHINGTON POST, preposterously stated suddenly that we increased our armed forces and that the number of troops now reaches more than 1 million, thus kicking off a commotion by presenting ridiculous, concocted figures.

This newspaper carried the nonsensical report about a comparison between the number of soldiers and our population while quoting materials fabricated by U.S.

intelligence organizations, including the U.S. CIA and the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency, in an attempt to give credibility to this report.

This is another wicked expression of the imperialists' reactionary offensive against our republic and is a vicious maneuver to slander our efforts for peace and the relaxation of tension.

Hidden in the rumor the United States is spreading about our troop reinforcement is a cunning trick to make an excuse for justifying the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and for continuing to keep them there. The United States wants to grasp South Korea permanently as a frontline base for a nuclear offensive to execute its Asian-Pacific strategy. The United States does not have the slightest intention of ending the occupation of South Korea by its armed forces.

Proceeding from this, the United States deployed more than 40,000-strong U.S. troops, 1,000 nuclear weapons, and numerous chemical weapons in South Korea and keeps an approximately 1-million-strong puppet army and a 10-million-strong paramilitary force under its control. Not satisfied with this, the United States is constantly increasing their size.

Furthermore, the United States announced that it will stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, a test nuclear war against our Republic. The United States also plans to stage an exercise in the Pacific this autumn.

Unable to justify with any excuse such adventurous war maneuvers that run counter to the trend of some detente [ilbu wanхва] and peace on the Korean peninsula, the United States concocted a rumor about our 1-million-strong armed forces and more loudly talked about the southward invasion, thereby attempting to justify its maneuvers.

With such a falsehood the United States is trying to appease the South Korean people who are struggling courageously, demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops, under the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification, and is trying to appease world public opinion. Thus, it is attempting to divert the people's attention elsewhere.

In particular, what attracts our attention is that the slanderous propaganda on our troop reinforcement is being perpetrated at a time when the peace-loving steps we have taken, the reasonable proposals for negotiations we put forward, and our peace measures evoked an active support from all of the Korean people and the people of the world and when the demand for the peaceful reunification of Korea is being rapidly enhanced.

We have already sent 150,000 soldiers to socialist construction sites for the purpose of removing the military confrontation on the Korean peninsula and have unilaterally cut 100,000 troops. Besides, in November last year

we put forward comprehensive peace measures to ease tension and guarantee peace and sent letters that included proposals to realize such measures to the United States and the South Korean authorities.

In addition, we put forth numerous peace proposals and initiatives, including the proposal for tripartite talks, the proposal for a North-South joint conference, the proposal for a North-South political consultative meeting, the proposal for joint parliamentary talks, and the proposal for high-level political and military talks. We are making all sincere efforts to realize these proposals.

In the face of these efforts of ours, the United States cannot have any excuse for its insincerity. What the United States has concocted to get out of the corner is a nonsensical, preposterous rumor about our troop reinforcement which cannot convince anyone.

The United States stubbornly insisted that it cannot trust even our disarmament steps which have been known to the entire world. That the United States is attempting to increase the U.S. troops in South Korea instead of withdrawing them and to strengthen its line for division of Korea and war is the very purpose of the U.S. imperialists for spreading the rumor about our troops reinforcement.

The United States is desperately trying to evade DPRK-U.S. talks and tripartite talks while putting forward an unreasonable assertion on the preceding of the North-South dialogue. This is designed to hinder the tripartite talks with such sophism and to keep unsolved such principled and urgent issues for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea as the issue of withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, arms reduction between the North and the South, and concluding a peace treaty between the DPRK and the United States. Thus, the United States is scheming to grasp South Korea more firmly as an aggressive military base and a breakwater against communism.

The United States should discontinue its filthy and mean trick to justify its occupation of South Korea and its maneuvers for division and war. The United States should withdraw from South Korea, taking along the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons.

U.S. Said Making Chemical War Preparations

SK2601041689 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0830 GMT 19 Jan 89

[Unattributed talk: "Absurdity of the U.S. Imperialists and the Puppets Who Run Amok in Making Chemical War Preparations"]

[Text] These days, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are staging paroxysmal rackets of saying that we are preparing for a chemical war. They are

feverish in the base anti-Republic stratagem in order to conceal their chemical war preparation maneuvers and to mock public opinion at home and abroad.

By mobilizing such reptile propaganda means as THE WASHINGTON POST, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are clamoring that we have chemical weapon plants and produce chemical weapons.

It is absolutely a groundless lie that we produce chemical weapons and make chemical war preparations. This is a premeditated propaganda of intrigue, which is staged to slander us according to a prepared scenario.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are stepping up the chemical war preparations by regarding chemical weapons, along with nuclear and biological weapons, as an important means to achieve military superiority.

As the world knows, the U.S. imperialists are the most heinous criminals who have used chemical weapons—weapons which are strictly banned by an international agreement. They are the aggressors who go on rampage to impose a horrible chemical catastrophe on mankind.

The U.S. imperialists extensively used chemical weapons during the Korean war of aggression and the Vietnamese war of aggression, killing countless peaceful residents and devastating their land.

It is a well-known fact that the United States has the largest chemical weapon production base and chemical weapon armories in the world.

Some 90 kinds of numerous chemical weapons are stocked and about 3 million chemical weapons with different functions are stored at U.S. armories.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists, who presently consider chemical war as an independent method of war in addition to a conventional war or nuclear war, are scheming to make the Korean peninsula a new chemical weapon testing place.

Proceeding from this, at the 17th Security Consultative Meeting, the U.S. imperialists huddled with the South Korean puppets to deploy up-to-date chemical weapons in South Korea.

At the 18th meeting, they also conspired to deploy the new binary chemical weapons in South Korea.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets have built more than 10 poison gas plants in South Korea and are producing poison gas bombs for chemical warfare on the Korean peninsula. At the same time, they are building many heavy chemical plants there so that, in case of a war, chemical weapons may be immediately produced.

By continuing to introduce U.S. chemical weapons, including binary chemical weapons, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are filling the secret armories which are located in many areas of South Korea.

Presently, in South Korea and Japan, as many as 25,000 drums of chemical weapons, including poison gas, are stored to be used in a Korean war.

According to the direction of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets are also extensively establishing chemical warfare units.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets frantically staged chemical offensive drills, along with nuclear war drills, every time they stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

All the facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are indeed the criminals who run amok in chemical war provocation maneuvers, in addition to the nuclear war provocation war maneuvers.

No matter what base falsity or concoction they may resort to, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets can never conceal the truth.

Today, the peace-loving people of the world actively support our fair and just peace proposals and initiatives and strongly demand that chemical and biological weapons, along with mass-destruction weapons and nuclear weapons, be completely liquidated.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should squarely look at the trend of the times, immediately take their hands off the adventurous nuclear and chemical war provocation maneuvers, and stop the absurdities designed to slander our Republic.

U.S. 'Nuclear Bomb Dropping' Exercises Denounced
SK0102160889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1534 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors have staged nuclear bomb dropping exercises simulating an attack on the northern half of the republic and perpetrated espionage against it with warplanes introduced into South Korea from abroad since they announced their plan to stage the adventurous "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises, according to military sources.

On January 31, they introduced the strategic bomber "B-52" into South Korea from the Guam and held nuclear bomb dropping exercises against an imaginary target in the northern half of the republic.

On January 23 and 24, they introduced the early warning plane "E-3A" into South Korea from Okinawa to stage aerial espionage.

They let the strategic reconnaissance plane "U-2" fly in the sky above the Military Demarcation Line in succession on January 29, 30 and 31, thus spying deep on the northern half of the republic.

This tells that the U.S. imperialists are seeking only confrontation and war, leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to an extreme pitch of strain.

Students in Kwangju Attack U.S. Facility
SK3102161489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1537 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA)—Over 50 students of Chonnam University in Kwangju Tuesday afternoon attacked the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju and staged a surprise demonstration when anti-U.S. sentiments were rising to a higher tide daily among the South Korean people, according to a report.

The students jumped out of backlanes, yelling "Let us drive out the Americans, the backstage manipulator of Kwangju massacre," "Let us punish Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, the culprits in Kwangju massacre and corruption scandals of the Fifth Republic," "Promptly close the Kwangju American Cultural Centre" and other slogans and hurled fire bottles and stones at the building of the "American Cultural Centre."

A company of the puppet combat police which had thrown a tight cordon before the "American Cultural Centre" ran riot, firing tear gas at the students. But the students continued their anti-U.S. struggle undauntedly.

The bold attack of the students on the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju was made shortly after a spokesman of the U.S. State Department manifested the U.S. intention not to close it today.

South's Workers Demand U.S. Troop Pullout
SK0102051889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0507 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)—The overwhelming majority of workers called for national reunification, strongly demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, according to an opinion poll taken by the Soktap Labor Institute recently as quoted by the South Korean Magazine WOLGAN HURUM.

87 percent of the 1,270 workers polled held that "the 'state policy' must not be anti-communism, but be reunification" and many workers expressed conviction of reunification.

And nearly 94 per cent of the pollees said "South Korea is politically under the influence of the United States" and nearly 90 percent of the workers charged that "the U.S. pressure to open the market was motivated by selfish conception for its own interests".

To the question "Do you regard the United States as an outside force trampling upon the sovereignty of our nation and obstructing reunification?" nearly 90 percent of the pollees replied "yes."

More than 80 percent of the workers expressed support to the movement of the students for reunification and "a majority expressed distrust in the willingness of the No Tae-u 'regime' for reunification."

Reporting this, the magazine said: "The workers' consciousness of the reunification question is exceptionally high" and "what is most urgent is an all-people struggle against the United States, the very one responsible for the division, and such anti-reunification forces as the No Tae-u military dictatorship."

USSR Paper Cited on Youth Festival Preparations
SK2601110089 *Pyongyang A. Asia in English*
1054 GMT 26 Jan 89

[Text] *Pyongyang* January 26 (KCNA)—The Soviet paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA January 13 carried a travelogue by its reporter entitled "Pyongyang Waits for Guests to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students."

The reporter says in his travelogue:

How is the world festival of youth and students, the first to be held in Asia, being prepared? What do the hosts themselves expect from the festival envisaging the participation of over 20,000 foreign guests?

These and many other questions are now exciting those reporters visiting the capital of the DPRK.

Pyongyang is seething with its routine labour. It is hard to believe that this beautiful city had been literally reduced to ruins by the bombs dropped by American planes more than 30 years ago.

Seeing the then pictures, one can not but be surprised at the tremendous strength, efforts and love devoted by the Koreans to build their capital city on modern lines as it is today.

Korean architects are doing all they can to keep modern multi-storeyed houses and hotels in perfect harmony with the historic monuments that survived air raids. A hotel with twin skyscrapers, high-rise apartments and the large Nung Nado Stadium as well as the elegant delicacy of the tiled roof of Taedongmun, an ancient gate, and the ancient architecture of Yongwangjong Pavilion—all this is a pride of Pyongyang today.

Kwangbok street is introduced to all the visitors to Pyongyang. Before long, it will be a complete city. Each residential quarter has a school, shops and sports facilities.

Construction is one of the top priorities in the preparations for the festival. A "major project" in the unprecedented-in-scale construction of the country is, no doubt, the Nung Nado Stadium, where opening and closing ceremonies will be held.

The selection of performers in the opening and closing ceremonies has ended and training is going on. Preparations for art programs are in full swing. A mass gymnastic display is near completion.

Chong Chu-yong Concludes Agreements, Ends Visit
SK0102050289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0439 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] *Pyongyang* February 1 (KCNA)—Businessman Chong Chu-yong, a South Korean compatriot, who came to the northern half of the republic on January 23 for a visit to his native town left Pyongyang on February 1 by plane, concluding his program of visit.

He and his party were seen off at the airport by Chon Kum-chol, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK, and other officials concerned.

He bade farewell to his family members and relatives with regret at parting at the airport.

During his stay here, Chong Chu-yong visited Tongchon, his native town which he left more than 50 years ago, and had an emotional reunion with his family members, relatives and friends and talked with them. He expressed his admiration at the sight of his native town which has changed beyond recognition, saying it is a tremendous change.

He visited the ancestral graves in his native place and burned an incense.

While staying in his home town, he made a round of the area of Mt. Kumgang, a world-famous mountain, and expressed his wish to jointly develop this area, his native place, as a tourist resort.

Our competent organ expressed understanding of his intention to jointly develop the area of Mt. Kumgang out of love for the native land and desire for a peaceful reunification of the country, welcomed his offer and held a necessary business-like consultation with him.

At the consultation between Choe Su-kil, director of the Taesong Bank of the DPRK and consultant to the Korean Association for the Promotion of Asian Trade, and Chong Chu-yong, honorary director of the Hyundai Group of South Korea, the two, proceeding from the common desire to strengthen cooperation between the North and the South and promote the peaceful reunification of the country, reached an agreement in principle on jointly developing, first of all, the Mt. Kumgang area,

the native place of Chong Chu-yong, and building it up into a world-renowned tourist spot and defined areas for development from seaside Myongsasipri of Wonsan to Sijung and Tongjong lakes, Chongsokjong and Kumnan District in Tongchon adjacent to Mt. Kumgang, and adopted a kind of protocol about the way of securing fund for joint development and the procedures of travel of personnel who will come for the development, the way of travel of tourists and the date of the second meeting of field survey teams for the development.

At the consultation, Chong Chu-yong informed the North side of the consultation he had made with the Soviet side on the development of Siberia and the Far East area when he visited the Soviet Union in January and proposed a joint participation of the North and the South in this development.

On this basis the two sides agreed to jointly participate in the development of Siberia and the Far East area of the Soviet Union by uniting efforts.

The protocol agreed upon between Choe Su-kil and Chong Chu-yong is to come into effect from the day when it is approved by the respective authorities.

Chong Chu-yong went round Pyongyang and local areas, availing himself of the opportunity of his stay in the northern half of the country to visit the native town.

While staying in Pyongyang he visited Mangyongdae, the home dear to the hearts of our people, and saw round the old home where President Kim Il-song was born and the historic mementoes preserved there with deep emotion.

He also inspected the Tower of the Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, Chongchun Street, the construction site of Kwangbok Street, the construction site of the Nungnado Stadium, the Sangwon Cement Complex, the construction site of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, the Taean Heavy Machine Complex, the West Sea barrage and industrial establishments in Wonsan.

He appreciated the national opera "The Tale of Chon Hyang" and an acrobatic show, went round the children's palace and saw a school children's performance.

Expressing deep impressions at the proud achievements made by the people in the northern half of the republic, he said that he learned well that the speed of construction in the northern half of the country is rarely fast, its scale is vast and the economic potential of the North is tremendous.

Chong Chu-yong's visit to his native town and the contacts in this course show that if the same nation comes to understanding, transcending differences in ideology, ideas, and system, useful work can be done in achieving national reconciliation, unity and national reunification.

Chong Chu-yong Interviewed
SK3101162789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1543 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA)—Businessman Chong Chu-yong, a South Korean compatriot, to came to the northern half of the republic for a visit to his native town, was interviewed in Pyongyang today by home newspaper, news agency and radio reporters and a correspondent of CHOSON SINBO.

Chong Chu-yong spoke first at the news conference.

Saying that he came to Pyongyang this time to visit his native town and discuss the question of development of Mt. Kumgang under the North's law on joint venture, he expressed thanks for the particular care shown to him by the DPRK Government.

He said he had had a narrow view of the North, not well informed of it in the South, but, visiting his native town and going round Mt. Kumgang and industrial establishments of the DPRK on this occasion, he acquired new knowledge and broadened his view.

Then he answered questions of reporters.

Telling what he felt when he met his relatives at the native town, he said:

The DPRK Government, out of humanitarianism, allowed me to visit my native town.

In Pyongyang and at my native town I directly met my relatives living in various places of the North and had an emotional talk with them. I am deeply grateful for this.

I worked at my native town under the Japanese imperialist rule. That place has undergone really many changes since that time. The rivers are well arranged and fields are well irrigated.

Big changes have taken place, a residential area taking shape where modern dwellings stand in rows instead of the thatch-roofed houses, and motor roads taking the place of the oxcart roads.

Leaving Seoul, I thought that my relatives, under the stress of toilsome field work, must have died now. But I found that my 78-year-old aunt, 76-year-old cousin, my brother-in-law and other relatives aging between 74 and 75 are all alive. My joy knows no bound.

I was impressed when I saw them, who did hard work under the Japanese imperialist rule, living beyond seventies. They owe this, I think, to the good policy of medical care in the Republic.

My native villagers warmly met me. Their kindness is just like in the past. This is what I had never expected.

I thought their kindness must have cooled. But I saw them living in peace, cooperating with each other. I was really glad.

Referring to the question of developing Mt. Kumgang, he said Mt. Kumgang is a famous mountain of which Korea can boast to the world. He said he had thought of showing this famous mountain to the world people who love peace and nature.

He said he was glad to have discussed this matter with officials concerned of the DPRK this time, adding: This matter must be approved by the authorities of the South when I go back.

I think this question will be approved, because it is a matter related to peace and reunification, he said.

Saying that, if Mt. Kumgang is developed as a tourist resort, it will be a proud thing, he stressed: As people here share this idea, I think my journey has been a meaningful and pleasant one.

Answering the question if he thought there were no difficulties in realizing cooperation and exchange between the North and the South under the strained situation as today, he said:

There are difficulties, of course.

Dialogue and exchange between the North and the South are now in an impasse and there are people who have different views. However, if like-minded people strive to make them understand things, the difficulties will be overcome and this work will be successful. This work is to the nation's unity and peace.

When we pull through difficulties with all our efforts the problem will be resolved.

Answering a question as to what he thinks about the South Korean press reports these days that "talks on direct exchange of goods" have been realized between the North and the South and materials of the North are coming to the South, he said:

Companies in the South expressed their intention of entering into exchange of goods with the North and newspapers report that there is exchange of goods. As far as I know, there has been not a case of exchange between the North and the South.

What companies hoped has been carried in the press. But that is press reports and nothing else. That is merely a thing hoped for, and there has been not a case of direct exchange of goods at the present juncture. If all things go well in the future, I think, exchange of goods helpful to each other will be realized.

Referring to his visits to factories in Wonsan, Sunchon and Nampo during his stay, he said he concluded that economic construction is progressing at a fast rate in the North because it has developed technologies in no small domains and is capable of producing and supplying equipment by itself and doing every big and difficult thing by its own efforts.

Pointing out that economic construction is going ahead at fast speed in the North because it does research and develop and produces things by itself, he said the construction of large scale, in particular, is progressing fast because all the people are fulfilling their duties with pride.

Radio Report on Interview

SK0102081089 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2200 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] Businessman Chong Chu-yong, a South Korean compatriot who came to the northern half of the republic for a visit to his native home, was interviewed in Pyongyang on the afternoon of 31 January by home newspapers, news agency, radio reporters, and a correspondent of CHOSON SINBO. We now report on the press conference.

Compatriot Chong Chu-yong spoke first at the news conference.

[Begin Chong Chu-yong recording] I am delighted to meet with you. I made this trip to Pyongyang to discuss the question of developing Mt Kumgang and joint investment under the law of joint venture of this country and, at the same time, to visit my home town. Thanks to all the particular hospitality the government in this country accorded me, I was able to visit my home town and look around in various places, including Mt Kumgang. In the process of looking around various industries of this country, ranging from heavy industries to chemical industries and tideland reclamation, I have found many new things and broadened my knowledge of this country.

While in the South, I did not know very much about the North. My view of the North was narrow, based as it was on various forms of information passed on to me. After seeing various things this time around, I have broadened my knowledge.

I thank you for sparing your precious time so that we can talk to each other like this. Thank you.

[KCNA reporter] I am a reporter working for KCNA. As far as we know, you have come to your native home town for the first time in many decades and you and your relatives have shared each other's feelings in reunion. I presume that it must have been an emotional event for you to visit your native home town and met with your relatives in view of the circumstances in which our fatherland is divided. I would like you to tell us about this.

[Chong] I am very grateful to the government here for being so kind as to allow me to visit my native home town out of humanitarian consideration and for having arranged for me and my family to meet with my relatives.

I worked in my native home town under the Japanese imperialists.

I have found many more changes than I had imagined. The rivers are well arranged and fields are well irrigated. I realized that many big changes have taken place. Modern dwellings have now replaced the clay and thatched-roofed houses. Automobiles now have free access to my native home town, where even oxcarts could not go freely in the past.

Leaving Seoul, I thought that my relatives must have died now because of their old age and the hard work common in the rural villages. However, my aunt, at age of 78, is alive and well and my cousin is also alive and healthy despite his age of 75. I have no words to describe my joy at seeing that my brothers-in-law and other relatives, who are between age of 74 and 75, are all alive. From this I realized that the government here has instituted a very good medical system and social welfare system.

With the preventive medicine that has been developed, people who did hard work in the rural areas under the Japanese imperialist rule live beyond their seventies. They owe this to the good policy of medical care based on preventive medicine. I was very much impressed by this.

All the people in my native home town treated my warmly. Their kindness is just like in the past. I was once again impressed by this; I had never expected it. I thought their kindness must have cooled somewhat. But I saw that the people here live in peace, still love each other, and cooperate with each other as in the past. This gave me great joy.

[NODONG SINMUN reporter] I am a reporter from NODONG SINMUN. It is reported that you have put forward various proposals, including one for developing Mt Kumgang as an international sightseeing site, after you came to visit your native home town. Could you please tell us about this?

[Chong] As you may well know, Mt Kumgang is a famous mountain which we can be proud of throughout the world. It has been my dream to develop it and show it proudly to the people who love peace and nature. Coincidentally, I have had an opportunity to discuss the issue with those concerned in the government here, and to me it is a great joy.

If we develop Mt Kumgang and proudly show it to the people of the world, all the people who love peace and nature will come to it, and this will in turn demonstrate to the entire world the fact that those who rule this country also love nature and peace.

This matter, which I have discussed with people here, must be approved by the Government of South Korea where I live. I think I can obtain approval because it is a matter related to peace and reunification. Also, because the Republic's government shares Mt Kumgang, I will work it out in the South so that we can show it to all the people of the world.

Whether we live in the North or the South, we are the same people. Thus there cannot be any difference of opinion about showing what we can show (?first). When our people are united through the reunification of the country, we can develop (?our lands) and show them proudly to the world. Because people here share this idea, I think my journey has been a meaningful and pleasant one.

[KCNA reporter] I am a reporter from KCNA. I think that given the present situation, one cannot rule out difficulties when it comes to realizing economic exchange and collaboration between the North and South.

[Chong] I agree with you. Because talks and exchanges are virtually suspended, it is natural for some people to have different views. However, if like-minded people strive to make people understand each other, the difficulties will be overcome and this work will be successful. Because this work must be made a success without fail, and because its success will be of great help to peace and unity, I think it is a matter to be overcome in unity and mutual assistance by all people who share this idea and by those who would like to take part in it. I am convinced that the difficulties will be overcome because the motivation behind it is wonderful.

[CHOSON SINBO reporter] I am a CHOSON SINBO reporter. There are reports that negotiations are under way between the North and South for direct trade and that goods from our northern half of the republic have already been shipped to South Korea. These reports make it appear as if the North and South were conducting economic exchanges. Mr Chong Chu-yong, you are visiting our republic to visit your native home town. What do you think of these reports?

[Chong] I also read them in the newspapers in South Korea. It is true that many trading companies in the South which want to have trade with the North have expressed their intention of entering into trade with the North, and newspapers report that there is an exchange of goods. As far as I know, there has not been one case of exchanges between the North and South.

What the companies in the South hope for has been carried in the newspapers somehow. That is simply what they hope for. It is my knowledge that so far there has been not a single case of direct trade. If all things go well in the future, I think exchange of goods useful to each other will be realized.

[Korean Central Broadcasting Committee reporter] I am a reporter working for the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee. Mr Chong Chu-yong, although you are not staying long in the northern half of the republic, you must have been deeply impressed by what you saw in the course of looking around in Pyongyang and various other localities. I would like you to talk about it.

[Chong] I have seen many plants in Wonsan, a chemical plant in Suncheon, and a general machinery plant in Nampo. I realized that economic construction in this country is progressing at a fast pace because it has developed technologies in considerable domains and is capable of producing and supplying equipment by itself and doing every big and difficult thing by its own efforts. Economic construction in this country is making a rapid progress because the country is capable of researching, developing, and designing all forms of equipment and machinery and of supplying them on its own.

Also, you have built many large buildings. This is because all the people are fulfilling their duties with pride.

Thank you. [end recording]

Daewoo Workers Protest Crackdown on Union
SK2801101289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1004 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA)—Some 1,000 trade union members of the Daewoo Precision Company, a comprador enterprise in Yangsan, South Kyongsang Province, held a rally on January 26 to protest the fascist clique's crackdown upon their trade union, according to a report.

They said that the management had drawn up a "black list" and tapped telephones to control the moves of trade union members and block the activities of the trade union.

They charged that the police, while keeping away from such violation of human rights by the management, detained only trade union members, adding: this is a patent proof of the suppression of the trade union.

The fascist clique in league with the management board of the Daewoo Precision Company, had long stretched out the crooks of suppression to the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of the trade union of the company because they took the lead in the struggle for winning the rights to existence, before it arrested them in Seoul and Pusan on the night of January 25. Such outrage fueled the resentment of the trade union members who have continued their strike for existence since the end of November last year.

CPRF Demands End To Crackdown Upon Workers
SK2701151589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1458 GMT 27 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 27 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique must immediately stop a brutal fascist crackdown upon workers and unconditionally release the illegally arrested Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

In its Information No. 525 issued today denouncing the South Korean puppets for their open fascist suppression of workers who are calling for vital rights and democratic liberties including a wage hike and freedom of trade union activities, CPRF said:

The traitor No Tae-u, clamouring that demonstrations and labour disputes of workers "can no longer be allowed", has mobilized a large number of police and gangsters to indiscriminately arrest workers and openly committed terrorist acts against them in their struggle, under the pretext of "defence of the system" and "establishment of legal order".

Such brutal crackdown upon workers is committed in Ulsan, Pusan, Seoul, Incheon, Changwon, Masan, Taebaek, Chongson, Kwangju, Chonju, Pohang and other parts of South Korea.

This struggle of workers is only too just because it is the most elementary and natural struggle for wage hike and the guarantee of three rights of labour and an eruption of their unanimous will to move up a new day of independence and democracy with struggle.

This notwithstanding, the No Tae-u group is suppressing even their elementary demands at the point of the bayonet with the mobilization of huge suppressive forces. This clearly shows how desperately it is trying to stamp out the ever mounting labour movement, while talking about "democratisation" and "public peace for national life" outwardly.

No matter how wild the fascist clique may brandish bayonets, they cannot call a halt to the struggle of workers for independence and democracy.

Anticommunist Function in Seoul Denounced
SK2701152589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1508 GMT 27 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 27 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique held a "government"-sponsored anti-communist function in Seoul on January 25 with the mobilization of some 600 members of the "Society of Veteran Soldiers Who Participated in the June 25 War", according to a report.

At the function, the puppet clique cried for the "prevention of split of public opinion" and "defence of the liberal democratic system." It is clear to everyone that the "defence of the liberal democratic system" on the lips of the puppets means "defending" the colonial fascist rule.

That the No Tae-u group shouted itself hoarse about the "prevention of split of public opinion" and "defence of the liberal democratic system" at a meeting of "members of society of veteran soldiers" who had participated in the massacre of fellow countrymen during the aggressive Korean war started by the U.S. imperialists nearly 40 years ago cannot be merely looked over but is a threat and blackmail.

In other words, this is a declaration that it will not allow the call of the people for independence, democracy and reunification and a provocative "declaration of war" that it will more harshly deal with all their patriotic actions at the point of bayonets.

The function is part of the desperate efforts of the puppets to keep and strengthen the fascist dictatorial rule and an open challenge to the will and desire of the South Korean people to achieve anti-U.S. independence, anti-fascist democracy and national reunification.

South's Economy Called Vulnerable, Dependent
SK2801104089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1021 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a lengthy article entitled "The Colonial Dependence and Vulnerability of the South Korean Economy" says that either the talk of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges about "economic preponderance" of South Korea or the puppets' moves to make economic inroads into socialist countries are bound to go awry due to the colonial dependence and vulnerability of the South Korean economy.

The article, to begin with, cites data to prove theoretically the fact that the South Korean economy is a colonial dependent economy not big in scale.

The author of the article gives reasons to argue that the South Korean economy is a colonial dependent economy as follows:

The South Korean economy is a colonial dependent economy, first of all, because South Korea is a complete colony of the United States.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"A colony is no more than an appendage to foreign imperialists. The economy of a colony is totally subordinated to the interests of the occupiers."

The economy of a colony is a dependent one. It is a natural outcome of the correlations between the politics which is of decisive significance in social life and the economy which constitutes its material foundation.

The U.S. imperialists are now free to completely violate and obliterate the political independence of South Korea, interfere in its internal affairs at any time and rule the roost there. Under such circumstances, the South Korean economy cannot but be a colonial dependent economy subordinated to the interests of the occupiers. Herein lies the most important reason why the South Korean economy today is called a colonial dependent one.

The South Korean economy is a colonial dependent economy also because it is under economic domination and control by U.S. and Japanese multinational enterprises.

The U.S. and Japanese multinational companies, above all, place the South Korean economy under their financial control.

The U.S. and Japanese monopolies are infiltrating deep into the domains of production and circulation in South Korea by means of direct investment or by establishing their branch offices.

Generally speaking, a total of 49,000 million dollars of foreign monopoly capital, or 40,700 million dollars of foreign capital that requires redemption of debts and 8,300 million dollars that does not ask for obligations, have made their way into South Korea to establish domination and control over "government"-run enterprises, banking organs and comprador financial businesses through the channels of financial loans, share of capital and purchase of stocks.

Noting that the South Korean economy is a colonial dependent economy not big either in its nature, the article says:

The GNP of South Korea is very trifling; even when its statistical play-up is taken into account, it accounts for only one fortieth of the United States and one twentieth of Japan. The budget of the South Korean puppet government for 1987, including military and police spendings, was scaled at 17,000 billion won, or one twelfth of the yearly sales of the U.S. Ford Co., and a half of the yearly returns of the Japanese Toyota Motor Co.

The article goes on to prove that the South Korean economy is an "export-oriented," vulnerable colonial economy.

It says:

The vulnerability of the South Korean economy as an "export-oriented economy" which is under domination by multinational enterprises is, above all, manifested in

the fact that it fails to rely on its domestic resources. At present, South Korea depends on other countries for more than 70 percent of the resources.

Its vulnerability finds its expression also in the fact that it is based on cheap manpower.

According to data, the weekly working hour of South Korean workers is the longest in the world, but their wages are as low as one tenth or one seventh of those of American and Japanese workers. Even workers of Taiwan, Singapore and Burma are paid higher.

To make matters worse still, it becomes gradually hard now to maintain even the low wages which constitute the foundation for the existence of export industries as the workers' struggle for higher wages is gaining further momentum in South Korea.

The vulnerability of the South Korean economy as an "export-oriented economy" which is under domination by multinational enterprises also can be seen in the fact that the rate of its dependence on exports is excessively high.

This rate reached 40 percent in 1987, and the manufacturing industries have more than two-thirds of their finished goods to be sold abroad.

The vulnerability of the South Korean economy finds its graphic manifestation in the dwindling competitive power of export industries due to "three hikes" phenomena, namely, the hike of commodity prices, wages and the market price of won.

As seen above, the South Korean economy has all vulnerable points ruled by its dependent nature and it is now finding itself in a blind alley in face of the grim economic circumstances at home and abroad.

No matter how big the South Korean rulers may talk about their economy, an insignificant colonial dependent one, and about "northern policy," it will only invite derision at home and abroad.

'Two Koreas' Plot of South Condemned
SK0102104389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1022 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "Creation of 'Two Koreas' Should Never Be Tolerated."

Recalling that today the splittists' moves to create "two Koreas" are stepped up more craftily, persistently and viciously than ever before, the article says:

It can, first of all, find expression in the ever more undisguised "cross contact" and "cross recognition" farce. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean

puppets, letting loose a sophism of the so-called "recognition of reality", intend to create "two Koreas" by creating an impression that the South Korean puppets were an independent entity by means of making the socialist countries and capitalist countries recognize our Republic and the South Korean puppet clique alternately and establish relations with them, and thus perpetuate and freeze the division of Korea and realise permanent domination of the United States and Japan over South Korea.

This is proven by the fact that under the U.S. manipulation, Japan is casting a sheep's eye, talking about "easing of restrictions on contact" with us and "improvement of relations" with us while advertising that Japan "lifts" the antagonistic, provocative and outrageous "sanctions" against us applied by it till yesterday.

Furthermore, Japan which is not entitled to meddle in the Korean question is clamouring about "sexpartite talks" involving her to interfere in the question, and coming out as a zealous defender of this plot. This fully discloses the sinister divisive aim sought by the call for "sexpartite talks".

The plan of "sexpartite consultation" is nothing but a crafty trick to step up the "two Koreas" plot by letting alien parties involved in the plan of "cross contact" and "cross recognition" sit in the same conference hall as the parties directly concerned and making a permanent body of them and thereby heading for "cross recognition". And the United States and Japan are viciously seeking to create "two Koreas" by crying for "giving precedence to North-South dialogue" as one of the main tricks to step up "cross contact" and "cross recognition" and delaying endlessly the solution of the Korean question with it.

Those who prattle about "giving precedence to North-South dialogue" intend to shun indefinitely the talks between us and the United States, parties which are responsible for the settlement of the Korean question, and the tripartite talks with the South Korean authorities participating in them and thus help the United States evade the responsibility for the solution of the question. By doing so, they try to render it impossible to resolve the urgent questions of principle for peace and peaceful reunification of Korea—withdrawal of U.S. forces and their nuclear weapons from South Korea, the reduction of armed forces in the North and the South, the signing of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and an adoption of a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South and thus freeze the division of Korea and keep the Korean peninsula as a ground for confrontation.

The splittists at home and abroad are persistently scheming to keep U.S. forces as ever in South Korea under the pretext of "priority to security" to prop up the "two Koreas" policy by force of arms.

The "cross recognition" farce is a criminal move to seek the permanent division of Korea, an important link in the imperialists' reactionary offensive against socialism and a vicious plot to weaken the eastern outpost of socialism.

The United States should look squarely at the reality and alter its Korea policy, give up the "two Koreas" plot and respond to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

Paper Urges Early Holding of Talks With South

SK0102052689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0516 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today demands that the proposal to convene a North-South political consultative meeting be realised at an early date.

In a signed commentary the paper says:

It is to be regretted that some politicians of South Korea show no affirmative response to our proposal to convene a North-South political consultative meeting of leadership-level people, dissenting to it.

Now the fellow countrymen's desire for reunification is more ardent than ever before in the North and the South and the surrounding situation is developing favourably to our nation's cause of reunification. It is high time the reunification efforts of our nation, the subject of reunification, were doubled and leadership-level people in the North and the South discharged their mission as pioneers in accomplishing the cause of reunification. If leadership-level people in the North and the South, at this responsible juncture, turn away their faces from national dialogue for pooling the will of the nation, putting their partisan interests and policies above all, it cannot be said that as politicians of Korea they fulfilled their responsibility for the time, the nation and posterity.

If the leadership-level people of South Korea are really interested in the question of national reunification and if it is true that they said they would discuss the reunification question with us, they should seriously study once again our new proposal for negotiations and show an affirmative response to it.

The patriotism and resolute decision with which dissident figures of South Korea showed favourable response to our proposal for negotiations proceeding from the desire to reach a nation-wide agreement on the way of reunification and open a new phase for national reunification give us optimism and confidence that it is quite possible to pool will and strength in paving the way for national salvation and reunification.

We expect that dissident figures of South Korea will do their best so that a North-South political consultative meeting of leadership-level people may be convened quickly in conformity with the ardent desire of the nation.

We will in the future, too, make all our efforts to realise the proposal to convene a North-South political consultative meeting of leadership-level people.

Superiority of Taean System Affirmed

SK2801095789 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2119 GMT 23 Jan 89

[NODONG SINMUN 24 January special article: "The Taean Work System Is a Superior Economic Management System That Comprehensively Embodies the Basic Principles of Socialist Economic Management"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on the principle of the chuche idea and on his profound experiences gained in the course of leading the socialist economic construction, has uniquely elucidated the basic principle of economic guidance and management according to the intrinsic nature of the socialist system, and has created the Taean work system, a chuche-oriented economic management system, which is the embodiment of that nature.

As a result, the principle, form, and method of socialist economic management have been monolithically systematized for the first time, and a powerful tool of theory and practice has been provided for vigorously carrying out socialist and communist economic construction along a straight path.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught in his historic report at the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, properly combining political guidance and economic and technological guidance; the unified guidance of the state and the creativity of individual units; the democratic command and the unitary command; and political and moral incentives and material incentives are the basic principles which our party steadily maintains in socialist economic guidance and management.

The basic principle of socialist economic guidance and management, which the great leader has uniquely elucidated, gives monolithically provided scientific answers about the mutual relations between the party's leadership and the economic organizational function of the state, between the state economic organs and the enterprises, and between those who are in charge of production and those who produce, and about the methods of mobilizing the masses, which are the basic problems to be solved in the establishment and application of socialist economic guidance and a socialist management system.

This also comprehensively shows and synthesizes all the basic requirements and guiding principles of the activities of socialist economic guidance and management, such as the consolidation of the party's political guidance and the unified guidance of the state, and the rational execution of the economic and technological work through the mobilization of the creativity of the enterprises and the zeal and creative positivism of the producers.

Such a scientific elucidation of the basic principles of socialist economic management and its monolithic systematization are an epochal event in the development of socialist economic management theories, and an immortal achievement which has illuminated the path to managing the socialist economy according to its intrinsic nature and according to the basic demand of the working class.

The Taean work system is the most superior economic management system that comprehensively embodies the basic principles of socialist economic management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The church-oriented economic management system, which has been created by our party, is the most superior economic management system that embodies the basic principles of socialist economic management.

The reason that the Taean work system is the most superior economic management system, which comprehensively embodies the basic principles of socialist economic management, is above all because it is the system which enables the party's political guidance and the unified and planned guidance of the state to thoroughly reach even the lowest units of production and, thus, makes it possible to properly meet the intrinsic demand of the socialist economy.

The principles of socialist economic management should agree with the intrinsic demands of the socialist economy. Only then can a guiding principle be provided to manage the socialist economy in a socialist manner.

As the great leader has taught, rapidly developing the economy in a systematic and balanced manner according to the common interests of the people through the mobilization of the creative zeal of the working people is the intrinsic demand of the socialist economy.

The basic principles of socialist economic management demand that the economic and technological guidance be conducted under the political guidance of the party, and that the creativity of individual units be enhanced under the unified guidance of the state. Thus, they show the way to managing the socialist economy according to its intrinsic demand.

The Taean work system is a revolutionary system which makes it possible to thoroughly follow those principles through the collective guidance of party committees.

Under the Taean work system, the collective guidance of party committees puts forth the tasks to fulfill the planned quotas of the state, which are the embodiment of the party's economic policy, and shows the concrete way to their accomplishment. At the same time, it properly guarantees the operations of linking the party functionaries, the administrative and economic functionaries, and the technical functionaries with one another. As a result, the political work of the party is actively carried out at the units of production, and the

economic and technological work is successfully carried out according to the demand of the party's policy. At the same time, the political guidance of the party and the unified and planned guidance of the state produce excellent results, and the overall economy is developed in a systematic and balanced manner according to the common interests of the people.

Another reason that the Taean work system is the most superior economic management system, which comprehensively embodies the basic principles of socialist economic management, is because it is the system which enhances the creativity of individual units through the collective guidance of party committees, fully guarantees democracy, highly displays the creative zeal of the working people and the collective superiority of the socialist economy, and shows the revolutionary way to mobilizing the masses.

The basic principles of socialist economic guidance and management demand that the creativity of individual units be enhanced under the political guidance of the party and the unified guidance of the state, that democracy be fully guaranteed, and that the creative zeal of producers be enhanced. Thus, they show the most adequate way to making the working people play their roles and fulfill their responsibilities as the masters of production and management, and to giving full play to the collective superiority of the socialist economy.

When the creativity of the enterprises is highly displayed under the unified and planned guidance of the state and when democracy is guaranteed in industrial management, this becomes a collective superiority that places the interests of the social groups, which are united as a single social and political organic body, in a primary position and enables the people to help and lead one another based on the strength and collective wisdom of the working people.

The Taean work system ensures that the political work is preferentially carried out under the collective guidance of party committees, and that the mass line is thoroughly implemented. At the same time, it makes the producers the masters of economic management, and enables them to fulfill their responsibilities and play their roles as masters. Thus, it makes it possible to fully meet the demands of the basic principles of economic management for highly displaying the superiority of collectivism.

The Taean work system is the form of economic management for implementing the mass line under the collective guidance of party committees.

Implementing the mass line in economic management is the basic spirit of the Taean work system, and this is a guarantee for successfully fulfilling the demands of the basic principles of economic management for enhancing the creativity of the enterprises, guaranteeing democracy, and enhancing the creative zeal of the working people.

The Taaen work system actively mobilizes the revolutionary will and creative initiatives of the broad segments of producing masses under the collective guidance of the party committee and embodies these in management and operations by synthesizing, analyzing, and systematizing them. Also, its various forms and methods to make the producing masses actively participate in the management of the enterprise, such as mass discussions for the formulation of the monthly battle plan, significantly contribute to further enhancing the creativity of the enterprises in rationally utilizing materials, labor, and facilities and rapidly developing production and technology, and to normalizing the overall function of the people's economy.

The Taaen work system is the form of enterprise management that manages and operates the economy based on the high revolutionary zeal in which the superior and the inferior and the producers learn from each other, teach each other, and help each other and unite in a comradesly manner in managing the enterprise. Therefore, the Taaen work system makes it possible to successfully solve all the problems arising in economic management by making the producing masses highly exert their might of creative energy and to develop social relations based on collectivism in conformity with the natural demands of the working class.

Next, the Taaen work system is the most superior economic management system comprehensively embodying the fundamental principles of socialist economic management because it is the system that makes it possible to manage and operate the socialist economy scientifically and rationally. The success of economic management is demonstrated, after all, by how scientifically and rationally the economy is managed and operated to attain high economic effect. The basic principle of socialist economic management is the scientific principle that enables the fundamental superiority of the socialist system to manifest itself into success of material production by giving the weapon capable of managing and operating the economy scientifically and rationally.

The scientific and rational management and operation of the economy should be based on specific calculations of objective economic law and the scientific and technological demands of production so that it can define the direction and method of management and operation in conformity with the inevitable demand of the development of production and can scientifically combine and connect the elements and links of production and smoothly push ahead with production processes.

However, in economic and technological guidance, the complicated work of comprehensively grasping economic law and the scientific and technological demands of production and synthetically embodying them cannot be satisfactorily solved by the meager personal talent of the administrative commanding personnel. It can be satisfactorily solved by implementing the demands of economic management to firmly place the masses in the

position of masters of enterprise management and mobilizing their inexhaustible collective wisdom, by the application of democracy to the utmost degree while placing prior emphasis on political work.

The Taaen work system is the economic management system for managing and operating the economy most scientifically and rationally in conformity with the fundamental principle of socialist economic management. In the Taaen work system, the various forms and methods which mobilize the collective discussion of the party committees and the will and initiatives of the masses make it possible to comprehensively calculate the demands of economic laws and set up correct measures.

The Taaen work system makes it possible to satisfactorily embody the demands of the fundamental principle of economic management on operating the uniform and intensive production guidance system under the collective guidance of the party committee and ensuring science and rationality in the economic and technological guidance by giving priority to the work of ensuring production conditions.

The uniform and intensive production guidance system makes it possible for the commanding administrative officer to combine the work of doing things by plan, technical guidance, and production guidance into one with production at the center, to satisfactorily ensure such production conditions as raw materials and materials, and shrewdly preplan the economic and technical work in conformity with scientific and technical principles by uniformly seizing and monolithically commanding production as a whole under the collective guidance of the party committee.

Thus, the Taaen work system is a superior and mighty economic management system that has fully embodied the fundamental principles governing socialist economic management and that makes it possible to thoroughly implement socialist economic management, as well as being an excellent form of economic management embodying a great deal of the communist principles.

The historic experience acquired through, and the lesson taught by, the past socialist construction prove that a firm guarantee for improving and consummating socialist economic guidance management in conformity with the essential demands of the socialist economy and the demands of collective management and operating methods, without experiencing any kind of hitch, and for making the socialist economy highly display its superiority lies in thoroughly defending and embodying the fundamental principle of socialist economic guidance management and its embodiment, the Taaen work system.

We should mark another great upsurge and upswing in the course of implementing this year's vast economic tasks and accomplish uninterrupted innovative successes in the course of implementing the Third 7-year

Plan by invariably thoroughly implementing the Taean work system created by the great leader himself in socialist economic management as in the past.

Production of Robots Accelerated by Workers
SK0102102089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1012 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)—Robotisation is being powerfully accelerated in Korea.

The three-revolution team members across the country recently buckled down to the manufacture of more than 1,000 robots and have completed hundreds of them.

Many of them have already been introduced in different fields of the national economy.

The three-revolution teams dispatched to industrial establishments in South Hamgyong Province, including the Ministry of Industry of the Yongsong machine complex, have assembled several dozen robots such as robots for processing and carrying materials.

The Kim Chaek iron and steel complex, the Kyongsong Porcelain Association and other industrial establishments in North Hamgyong Province are successfully manufacturing robots which will help free working people from toilsome work including those for material supplying and pressing and rolling operations and for moulding pottery and porcelain.

The industrial establishments in Pyongyang including the October 5 general automation works and the Pyongyang steel plant have made dozens of robots including those for rolling and pressing.

South Korea

Choe Pyong-yol Denounces Attack on U.S. Center
SK0102054689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0529 GMT
1 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 1 (YONHAP)—Culture and Information Minister Choe Pyong-yol has denounced the student attack Tuesday on the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju as "shameful" and pledged that the government will sternly cope with attacks on foreign facilities in Korea.

"We deeply regret the recent violent incidents, including fire-bomb attacks, directed against the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju," Choe, who is chief government spokesman, said Wednesday.

"The wielding of violence against foreign facilities that have extra-territorial rights should not happen and it is shameful indeed for a nation that has successfully hosted the Olympic games," Choe said in an official statement.

"The government firmly believes that such violent actions are against the will of a great majority of the Korean people and hopes that self-control and wisdom will be exercised so that the traditional friendly relations between Korea and the United States are not affected by the incidents."

More than 50 radical students from Chonnam National University hurled firebombs and rocks at the U.S. Cultural Center in the southwestern city Tuesday afternoon.

It was the second attack on the Kwangju center this year.

There were four similar incidents last year.

The students shouted "Out with the Americans who masterminded the Kwangju massacre" and other anti-U.S. and anti-government slogans until riot police dispersed them with tear gas. There were no casualties.

Kwangju is the provincial capital where 193 people were killed by official count during a civilian uprising that was brought to a bloody end by troops.

PPD Members Informed of Kwangju USIS Closure
SK3001114089 Seoul YONHAP in English 1122 GMT
30 Jan 89

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, Jan. 30 (YONHAP)—The United States has decided to temporarily close its cultural center in this southwestern provincial capital city, a ranking U.S. Embassy official said Monday.

Nicholas Mele, deputy director of the U.S. Information Service [USIS] in Seoul who came here to hear public opinions on the existence of the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, told a group of members of an opposition party's local chapter that the U.S. Embassy has been looking for a safe place for the cultural center to move since two years ago but failed.

Mele said the cultural center in Kwangju will be closed down temporarily until the Kwangju question would be resolved, because continued attacks on the center will pose problems to the security of the center's staff members, guarding Korean police, and neighbors.

The U.S. Cultural Center in this city has been repeatedly attacked by firebomb-hurling activist students who charged the U.S. Government with having allowed the then military-controlled South Korean Government to use its army forces under U.S. operational control for the bloody suppression of the 1980 civil uprising in the provincial capital.

No injuries or other casualties have been reported however in the student attacks.

Since after the latest firebomb attack earlier this month by students on the U.S. Cultural Center, which was under similar attacks four times in last year, local political dissidents have called for closedown of the center.

Mele, accompanied by Charles Kartman, counselor for political affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, made the remarks in a meeting with five staff members of a district chapter of the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy.

Kwangju, capital city of top opposition leader Kim Tae-chung's home province, is the political stronghold of Kim's leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy.

Kartman said the official position of the United States on the Kwangju question will be sent to the chairman of the National Assembly ad hoc panel on Kwangju issue after U.S. President George Bush's visit to Seoul.

Bush telephoned South Korean President No Tae-u last week to inform about his schedule to visit Seoul on Feb. 26 to meet with No on his way back home from his trip to Japan, where he will attend the late Japanese Emperor Hirohito's funeral service, and to China.

Kartman said the United States cannot leave the cultural center exposed to continued firebomb attacks because it is expected to take three to four months until the U.S. official position would be conveyed to the South Korean parliament.

The leading opposition party's local district chapter members told the U.S. officials that many of Kwangju citizens understand the U.S. Cultural Center as an information gathering agency and demanded to close the center if it played information gathering role.

Mele emphasized that the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju have not been and will not be involved in information gathering works.

Daily Urges Bush Urged To Change View
SK3001125089 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 28 Jan 89 p 2

[Editorial: "The Wounds Left by the Big Powers—What U.S. President Bush Should See"]

[Text] The extreme political confusion taking place in Afghanistan with the approach of the complete withdrawal of the Soviet Army slated for 15 February cannot be merely "a fire on the other side of the river." This has the historic significance of being another so-called scar left on a small and weak nation by the big powers' method for resolving problems.

People say that history has no hypothesis but we cannot but imagine that if there was no occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union in 1979, Afghanistan would not have suffered such devastation and tragic internal discord as it does today.

According to a report, there is already an indication of a bloody behind-the-scenes struggle between the mujahedin faction, which is known to belong to Sunni sect of Islam, and the "Islamic Union Council" of the Shi'ite sect which supports Khomeyni, to become the political force to replace the Najibullah regime, the pro-USSR government which is destined to collapse. Meanwhile, the citizens in Kabul, which is being encircled by rebel troops, are reported to be running wild in their attempts to hoard and buy up daily necessities to prepare for the economic panic which may be a result of political disorder, thus falling into a state of extreme chaos.

Our people already experienced an enormous tragedy of internal strife 39 years ago during the power vacuum caused by withdrawal of the great powers.

We have also witnessed the Vietnamese tragedy in the seventies. No one can forecast the internal national trials which we may suffer when the U.S. troops are completely withdrawn from the Korean peninsula.

Such a tragic situation could be seen in many areas of the world on many occasions in the course of the collapse of the old system of colonial domination in the late 20th century, and the case of Afghanistan is an example of such a situation.

The strategy of the superpowers, including the United States and the Soviet Union, to dominate the world evoked popular national resistance struggles in many places after the war and served as a factor causing regional disputes. This caused the tragedy of national division and war on the Korean peninsula and resulted in a national liberation resistance struggle in Vietnam. This also evoked religious wars in the Middle East and revolutionary war in Latin America. As a result, the small and weak nations were forced to suffer pains and sacrifice in the wake of the struggle for power between the superpowers.

Those who shed blood deserve to have to pay the price of blood. However, our people suffered tragic internal strife between the same people, but reunification—our people's desire—has not been achieved. There may be many reasons for this but the greatest factor is that our nation is under the influence of the big powers. The scars left on the small and weak nations by the big powers while putting forth the logic of might are disorder in terms of politics and poverty in terms of the economy.

We should not consider the political trial and national discord in Afghanistan merely as an internal question of another country but should see this as a precious historic lesson.

We are assigned the task of fostering an independent national force that will not be subordinate to any force in the face of the changing, merciless international order and of the master-servant relations between the big powers and small nations. What we should undertake clearly at this point is the comprehensive reformulation of relations with the United States, our security partner of long standing.

It is the time for the United States to reevaluate Korea from a different standpoint because today's Korea is different from that of the past. Korea has grown to be a nation that can raise its own voice in terms of diplomacy and economics in East Asia.

From this point of view, U.S. President Bush, who is scheduled to visit Korea on 26 February, should see Korea not only through the 22,000 km of the Korean peninsula, but also from the standpoint of Asia where the big powers have left wounds.

Government Demands Return of Kidnapped Fishermen
SK0102101289 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
1 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] In a government statement issued on 1 February concerning the incident of the kidnapped fishing boats "Taeyan Nos 37 and 38," Culture and Information Minister Choe Pyong-yol, who is also the government spokesman, said that "the government regards as a matter of grave regret the fact that the North Korean patrol boats hijacked by means of force two of our fishing boats which were engaged in peaceful fishing on the Western Sea on 28 January."

Minister Choe urged the North Korean authorities "to immediately return the fishermen and fishing boats based on the humanitarian spirit so that the kidnapped fishermen can promptly return to the bosom of their families with the approach of Solnal [Lunar New Year's Day], the nation's festive days."

North Accused of 'Double-Faced' Approach to South
SK0102005889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 Feb 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Double-Faced Pyongyang"]

[Text] North Korea has been making a chain of reconciliatory gestures toward the South. For example, it invited business tycoon Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group, to visit his hometown in the North and to discuss the possibility of opening civilian-based businesses involving the divided countries. Chong's entry into the North and his talks there are even received at home and abroad as a positive signal of Seoul-Pyongyang rapprochement.

Then, a vice minister of the North Korean external economic and business bureau, said in Davos, Switzerland that Pyongyang is ready to discuss such economic

matters as direct commodity trade and joint ventures with Seoul when inter-Korean economic talks are held. He added that the North will give the South the same favors such as tax breaks and remittance of profits that are granted to foreign investors.

In chorus with the statement, Chae Hui-chong, North Korean minister for joint venture and industry, told reporters in Davos that there is no reason for not undertaking joint venture business between "our people" at a time when such ventures are underway between the North and Korean residents overseas and foreign enterprises.

However, their seemingly encouraging remarks were disappointingly betrayed by the recent incident in which two South Korean fishing boats were seized and forcibly taken to the North by an armed North Korean patrol boat in the West Sea off Paengnyong-to Island Saturday afternoon. The ROK fishing boats were reportedly engaged in peaceful fishing on the high seas about 30 miles northwest of the South Korean island when they are abducted.

The government immediately demanded the Pyongyang regime stop committing such inhumane acts and send back the kidnapped fishermen and their vessels to the South without delay. But the North has kept mum on the Seoul request. This seizure of ROK fishing boats by the North is the first in two years.

This is only one of many examples showing discordance between the words and deeds of the North Korean leaders, who have often embarrassed us in our attempts to read their true face. It is a long practice that North Korea cannot seem to give up.

North Korea's double-faced approach to the South was vividly expressed in Davos when North Korean minister Chae cancelled a meeting with Economic Planning Minister Cho Sun, while calling off a scheduled meeting between South and North Korean businessmen.

In a reversal of his previous remarks, Chae's latest statement as reported from Switzerland bewildered us further: South Korea as well as the United States and Japan could not be partners in joint ventures with North Korea because these countries were unfriendly to his country. He was further quoted as asserting that environment was not ripe for South-North talks on economic matters as the two sides' conditions were not compatible with each other. Chae then abruptly launched into the Pyongyang rhetoric that the Team Spirit exercise must be discontinued and that any economic exchange between the divided Korea should be promoted in such a way as not to hamper Korea's national reunification.

The North Korean policy against the U.S.-Korea joint military exercise is a card up their sleeves—a convenient device used to disrupt any on-going or forthcoming

inter-Korean contacts. Retrospectively, Pyongyang unilaterally terminated the multi-channel talks involving the Red Cross Societies, the family reunion project and the economic conference and other exchanges in 1986 with the demand for an immediate halt to Team Spirit.

Under the circumstances, it is hard for us to believe that North Korea has substantially changed and now favors inter-Korean or international cooperation and peace. North Korea, if it has changed at all, seems to have decided to utilize the South and other capitalist countries for the relief of its economic plight, despite the fact that its jingoistic stand has hardly moderated. A continued alert is a must against the duplex maneuvers from the North with their outer smiles and inward belligerence.

Capricious is what the relationship between Seoul and Pyongyang is and incredible is the only word to describe the North Korean leaders. They say one thing but do another. The Pyongyang regime has reportedly increased its military manpower to a whopping one million and introduced a number of sophisticated aircraft from the Soviet Union. This was done while they were trumpeting the mutual reduction of troops, withdrawal of the American forces with their nuclear arms from Korea and termination of the annual ROK-U.S. military drill in the South.

New Declaration on North-South Relations Viewed
SK0102013189 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN
in Korean 31 Jan 89 p 1

[Text] It was learned on 30 January that under the policy of turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone; of realizing North-South summit talks this year; and of taking the initiative in future arms reduction talks between the North and South, the government is preparing another special declaration, to follow the "7 July 1988 declaration." The government is examining various ways to release this declaration some time during the first half of this year, and relevant sources have said that the main points of the declaration would include the withdrawal of nuclear weapons possessed by the U.S. forces in Korea and the transfer of operational control of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command to the Korean Armed Forces.

Talks between Deng Xiaoping and Gorbachev will be held some time during the first half of this year, making them the first Chinese-Soviet summit talks in 30 years; talks between Kim Il-sung and Gorbachev will also be held. With this in mind, expecting that Chinese-Soviet negotiations for joint arms reductions will be concretely discussed at the talks between Deng Xiaoping and Gorbachev, and to actively deal with the changing environment on the Korean peninsula, the government is planning to release this declaration, considered to be the 2d "7 July declaration," before May, right after the 13th World Youth Festival to be held in July in Pyongyang, or on Independence Day [15 August].

A well-informed government source has said that because the justification for the presence of nuclear weapons in Korea has been weakened as a result of the signing of the INF Treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union and because, regarding nuclear strategy in Northeast Asia, the Bush administration is more likely to attach importance to Tomahawk missiles based on warships rather than to land-based nuclear weapons, by mentioning the withdrawal of the nuclear weapons of the U.S. ground forces, the special declaration will weaken North Korea's justification for their insistence that military talks be held exclusively with the United States [as published] and will usher in the era of "Seoul-Pyongyang" direct negotiations. In addition, it is being considered that the special declaration include formulas for a dual system in which Korean generals would serve as commanders of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command and of the ground forces and in which the U.S. side would take charge of the naval and air forces. As a result, the DMZ would automatically fall under the control of the commander of the Korean ground forces and the representative to the MAC would also be chosen by the Korean side.

The government will negotiate with the Bush administration on the matters related to the U.S. side. Also, to take the initiative in North-South arms-reduction talks, the government is examining ways to reduce the armed forces in step with the trend in which weapons systems become highly sophisticated; to dissolve the special forces organization, which is aimed at infiltration into rear areas; to gradually abolish offensive weapons; and to propose to the North Korean side negotiations to ban the development of nuclear weapons. In connection with this, the government is considering ways to expand and reorganize the current Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to ease military confrontation and to verify arms reduction.

However, the government has decided to maintain the stand that the rapid reduction of the armed forces of North and South Korea and the withdrawal of the U.S. ground forces be accompanied by the fostering of trust between the North and South in the political and military sectors. Therefore, having decided to include in the new reunification formula, which will be announced in February, concrete proposals to declare a nonaggression agreement; to facilitate political exchange; to make diplomatic efforts to open up North Korea's doors; and to form a joint community in the economic sector by establishing joint-venture businesses with North Korea, the government is listening to opinions of the political circles as a final stage in the decisionmaking.

Chong Chu-yong To Help Develop North Site
SK0102095189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0938 GMT
1 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 1 (YONHAP)—Chong Chu-yong, the South Korean business leader visiting North Korea, has tentatively agreed to help develop a scenic mountain in the North as a tourist site, NAEWOE PRESS, Seoul's North Korea watcher, reported Wednesday.

NAEWOE PRESS, quoting North Korean official radio, said Chong and the North Korean authorities have also agreed to jointly participate in Soviet development projects in Siberia.

Chong, founder and honorary chairman of Hyundai, South Korea's biggest conglomerate, became the first South Korean businessman to visit North Korea when he flew into the North Korean capital city of Pyongyang via Beijing on Jan. 23.

The North Korean-born business tycoon, who is also honorary chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries, left Pyongyang Wednesday after a nine-day visit, according to the North Korean broadcast monitored by NAEWOE in Seoul.

NAEWOE quoted the North Korean broadcast as saying that Chong and the North Korean authorities have settled upon Mt. Kumgang (Diamond) and its vicinity, including an adjacent beach in nearby Wonsan port, as the area for the joint tourist development project.

Chong and the North Korean authorities have adopted a "protocol" on other details, such as ways to secure funds, procedures for exchange of personnel and tourists, and the date for the second meeting of the survey teams, according to the North Korean broadcast.

The North Korean broadcast said Choe Su-kil, chairman of the North's Daesung Bank and advisor to the Asia Trade Promotion Association, signed the protocol, which will take effect on the date the two sides obtain the approval of their governments.

Prior to his departure, Chong reportedly told a news conference in Pyongyang Tuesday that the purpose of his visit was to discuss the joint development of Mt. Kumgang and other joint venture investments and to visit his hometown.

He said he visited his hometown, toured Mt. Kumgang several times, and inspected heavy and chemical industry facilities during his stay.

Chong reportedly visited a machinery manufacturing plant in Nampo, chemical plant in Suncheon, cement factory in Sangwon, and construction sites and facilities in Pyongyang. He also observed North Korean opera and circus performances.

The North Korean authorities had announced Chong's trip just as a "hometown visit."

Meanwhile, YONHAP has confirmed that Chong is scheduled to arrive in Osaka, Japan, Wednesday night on board a Japanese Airline (JAL) flight via Beijing. He is expected to return home Thursday because no Seoul-bound flights are scheduled from Osaka Wednesday night.

North Joint Venture Minister Interviewed
SK3001091189 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
28 Jan 89 p 3

[Yi In-kil Interview with DPRK Minister for Joint Venture and Industry Chae Hui-chong by correspondent Yi In-il in Davos, Switzerland; date not given]

[Text] [Yi] It is a pleasure to meet you. What are the possibilities for joint venture businesses with South Korea in the future?

[Chae] Is this not being carried out because of us? There is no reason that we cannot have joint ventures with South Korea. The most important barrier is...[changes thought] The armed forces must be reduced, and U.S. forces in Korea must be withdrawn so that peace can be promised reciprocally. And economic talks be opened at an early date.

[Yi] Do you foresee that if the economic talks between the North and the South are successful, that a joint venture business can be set up with a South Korean enterprise at once?

[Chae] There are many things that both sides can do to unite our power. During the past wasn't there much suffering due to the maneuvers for disruption? Because of the armed forces the economy cannot develop in a unified way. If we were reunified and developed, wouldn't the economy be much more developed than now and the people able to live much better? Since we were not able to put this into practice, isn't this the reason for the division of the North and the South?

[Yi] Then, can a Korean company which established a joint venture business with a foreign country extend its business to North Korea?

[Chae] That is complicated. What we can do directly should be carried out by our fellow countrymen. Among other things, why should we do something in such a roundabout way? We should both work to bring this type of thing about as soon as possible.

[Yi] What types of business is North Korea attracting through joint ventures? Also what types of business are of interest to North Korea?

[Chae] We deal with various types of businesses. There is no type of business that cannot be dealt with.

[Yi] It seems that recently in North Korea there are notable developments in opening its doors to the outside. What are the possibilities for North-South economic talks to take place this year?

[Chae] Everyone wants the talks to take place so our fellow countrymen should diligently discuss the ways we can carry this out.

[Yi] Recently when looking into signs of change in the North and South Korean relationship, it seems that this year will be an important year.

[Chae] That is true indeed.

(When the correspondent asked him "Why don't you meet with the Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun tonight at the dinner and exchange talks," he willingly answered by saying, "I will meet him." Deputy Prime Minister Cho and Minister Chae met at the dinner and had a dialogue.)

[Yi] In China and the Soviet Union they are partly introducing capitalism in their method of business management and although a small amount, they guarantee profit for the individuals. Will North Korea also carry this out in the future?

[Chae] There is no such thing in our country.

[Yi] Hasn't there been a lot of change in North Korea recently?

[Chae] To whom have we closed our doors in the past? What is there to change?

[Yi] What is the volume of imports and exports in North Korea?

[Chae] It has increased significantly but it is still not at a satisfactory level.

[Yi] What is your impression of participating in the Davos world economic leader conference?

[Chae] I have received a good impression.

[Yi] Why are you participating in this conference?

[Chae] To know what the world economists are thinking about, what they are discussing, and through this carry out our joint venture business well and increase economic trade.

[Yi] With how many foreigners did you meet here individually?

[Chae] I will have to make out a schedule and meet with them. I am meeting with them even now.

[Yi] Will you participate in this kind of international conference in the future frequently?

[Chae] I will know after evaluating the result of participating in this conference.

[Yi] Do you travel abroad often?

[Chae] No, not very often.

[Yi] How many times have you traveled abroad?

[Chae] How can I know that. I would have to count and see.

[Yi] Currently Chong Chu-yong the honorary chairman of Hyundai is visiting North Korea. How is he spending time in North Korea?

[Chae] Chairman Chong arrived in Pyongyang on 23 January. Since we left Pyongyang before he arrived, I was not able to meet him but I believe he visited his hometown, Tongchon.

[Yi] Minister Chae, when you go back to North Korea please take the initiative and explain South Korea's effort and our propositions.

[Chae] ...Let's finish up this interview now.

*** Changes in North's Moves Toward PRC, USSR**
41070044 Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean
No 618, 9 Dec 88 pp 1a- 8a

[Text] In 1988 North Korea's diplomatic activities toward China, the Soviet Union, and the Third World were, for the most part, typical of those of former years. But it is clear that Pyongyang was attempting to formulate some kind of response to the new developments that were taking place around the Korean peninsula, not to mention the overall international situation. North Korea's external image had worsened as a result of the KAL [Korean Air Line] bombing and its diplomatic standing was in poor shape. From the beginning of the year it was predicted that the Seoul Olympics was going to be an incomparable success, and around the time of the games, South Korea's international prestige soared as contacts and exchanges with the North's traditional allies—the Soviet Union, China, and Eastern Europe—expanded markedly. Consequently, North Korea had no choice but to intensify its diplomatic efforts aimed at finding a way out of its predicament.

In general, we can say that North Korea's diplomatic activity toward China and the Soviet Union in 1988 was an effort to be comforted concerning the real objective of the moves of these two countries to modify their relations with the Republic of Korea and to gain reassurances of their traditional friendly and cooperative relations toward Pyongyang. With respect to the Nonaligned Movement and the rest of the Third World, Pyongyang made efforts to stem the spread of Seoul's diplomatic incursions.

In North Korea's relations with the Soviet Union, a diplomatic success worthy of mention is that while enhancing its relations with the Soviet Union through Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam's official visit there, North Korea received reassurances that Moscow's existing policy and stance toward North Korea and the Korean peninsula would continue. During Kim's visit to the Soviet Union—his first in the 3 years since April

1985—foreign and domestic issues and mutual cooperation were discussed in detail, and it was reported that the two sides reached "a complete unanimity of views" on these problems. It is especially noteworthy that through the joint communique issued after the foreign ministers' conference (Korean Central Broadcasting System, 7 May) the Soviets flatly stated that there was no change in their principled stand toward South Korea, and that they stood opposed to a "two Korea" policy that would result from cross recognition. Notwithstanding its record of expanding nonpolitical exchanges with the Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union reaffirmed its policy toward the ROK: nonrecognition of the ROK politically and diplomatically; opposition to cross recognition of North and South Korea; and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea. One can see, therefore, that Kim Yong-nam's Soviet visit achieved, with relative satisfaction, Pyongyang's goal of stopping the rapid advance of—or major qualitative changes in—South Korean-Soviet relations.

In addition to the foreign ministers conference, North Korea and the Soviet Union undertook to consolidate their friendly and cooperative bilateral relations through Foreign Ministry working-level and cabinet-level conferences. Among them were the 1989-90 Foreign Ministry exchange program signed by Vice Foreign Minister Yi In-kyu and Deputy Foreign Minister Rogachev. This set up the institutional mechanism for a continuation of regular foreign ministry meetings for the first time since the Kim Il-song visit of 1984. In addition, on 9-10 July, North Korea hosted, in Pyongyang, the Conference of Deputy-Foreign Ministers of Socialist States, including the Soviet Union, and reached agreement on a policy toward the 43d UN General Assembly. Pyongyang also received reassurances of future support for North Korea's policies. The Soviets devoted considerable efforts toward maintaining their relations with North Korea. For example, Soviet Communist Party Central Committee member and First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Kapitsa visited Pyongyang as Gorbachev's special envoy to explain to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. We must bear in mind that KGB chief and Politburo member Chebrikov was sent as protocol delegate to the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK—the Soviets' way of paying the greatest courtesy toward the North Korean regime. In the latter case particularly, there has been some speculation that sending Chebrikov instead of Gromyko, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet—who initially had been expected to attend—reflected the Soviet's disdain for or reserve toward North Korea. But Gromyko's was only a symbolic position. Chebrikov, on the other hand, was one of the real power holders who was chosen to be a member of the Politburo from the outset of the Gorbachev regime. Moreover, a Soviet Politburo member had never before been sent to any of the 9 September celebrations. Therefore, sending Chebrikov should actually be regarded as a reflection of the Soviet's high regard for North Korea. Furthermore, even though the visit to

North Korea of Soviet head-of-state Gromyko—the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet—was canceled, the North Koreans could well expect that a visit to North Korea by General Secretary Gorbachev—after assuming the post of chairman of the new Supreme Soviet in accordance with the new constitution—would be even more possible. From North Korea's point of view the result would be unexpected diplomatic gains. In addition to such diplomatic interchanges, there was a strengthening in the field of military relations, illustrated by high-level delegation exchanges between North Korea and the Soviet Union, followed by the delivery and combat deployment of 12 MiG-29 aircraft. There was vigorous activity in the economic and cultural fields as well. In particular, the year witnessed palpable economic cooperation. Besides the conclusion of economic agreements, two other items are worthy of note. On 21 November an agreement was signed dealing with economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the shipbuilding field for the period 1991-95. And last September, under a mutual cooperation setup between academies of sciences, the very first "Direct Cooperation Agreement" was concluded between the North Korean Academy of Sciences and the Far East Branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

In its relations with China—as in the case of the Soviet Union—North Korea made efforts to reaffirm its existing friendly and cooperative relations with Beijing and to expand the relationship. A significant trend in bilateral personnel exchanges included the visit to China of WKP International Department Director Hyon Chun-kuk and Minister of Peoples Armed Forces O Chin-u in April, and that of Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam in November, and visits to North Korea by Chinese Communist Party International Liaison Department Director Zhu Liang in March and State Chairman Yang Shangkun in September.

It was Hyon's first visit to China in the 7 years since he assumed the position of director of the WKP International Department. And even though it had the earmarks of a return visit paying back the visit of Zhu Liang—who came to Pyongyang to explain the change in the United States posture toward North Korea—Hyon received warm treatment from the Chinese Communist leadership that exceeded the protocol usually accorded to someone in his position. While he was in China, in the course of a press conference given by Wu Xueqian and Qian Qichen concerning Chinese diplomatic policy, Hyon succeeded in obtaining assurances that "China will not develop bilateral relations with South Korea," signifying a continuation of China's existing support for North Korea. In addition, O Chin-u's China visit also was his first since he accompanied Kim Il-song on his official visit to China in September 1982. It is clear that this was part of an effort to enhance political and military relations with China by offsetting his February 1988 visit to the Soviet Union. Kim Yong-nam's visit to China, in particular, came barely 1 and 1/2 years after he accompanied Kim Il-song on his visit to China in May of

1987 and was meant to counterbalance his official visit to the Soviet Union. Further, with the active economic exchanges and contacts between South Korea and China, signs of a change in relations with the North surfaced at the end of August in the stress on the "five principles of peace" by Li Xiannian, chairman of the People's Political Consultative Committee. This led to a great deal of analysis and speculation that profound changes might be under way in South Korea-China relations and that the complicated situation on the Korean peninsula was in a state of flux. But it was clear that the fundamental purpose of his visit was to stymie the rapidly improving relations between South Korea and China. On the other hand, through President Yang Shangkun's attendance at North Korea's 9 September anniversary celebration, Beijing hoped to assuage Pyongyang's fears concerning ROK-Chinese relations by reaffirming its existing support for North Korea. Besides the interchanges of such VIP's, annual agreements were concluded in the course of exchanges of delegations in various fields. One of the most noteworthy successes among them was the signing at the 28th Science and Technology Cooperation Commission in Pyongyang of a cooperation protocol concerning scientific and technical cooperation on 70 S&T cooperative projects and exchanges—29 on the Chinese side and 41 on the North Korean side.

Looking at all the above diplomatic activity toward China and the Soviet Union, we can conclude that Pyongyang achieved success in building a real cooperative base with its allies in economic and scientific and technological fields, not to mention the political and military spheres.

In diplomatic activity directed toward the Nonaligned Movement and the Third World, it is noteworthy that many high ranking persons were invited to the 9 September festivities in Pyongyang. Not only were many heads of state invited to North Korea, but numerous nonaligned and international conferences were convened in Pyongyang as well. Representative of the top-level leaders were traditionally pro-North Korean chiefs of state such as Zambian President Kaunda in February; Ethiopian President Mengistu in July; Madagascar President Ratsiraka in September; Angolan President Dos Santos in October; and Seychelles President Rene in November. By inviting these supreme leaders, North Korea reaffirmed its traditional diplomatic formula of maintaining friendly relations through visits at the summit level. Also, North Korea sought to expand its support base by attracting to Pyongyang the Nonaligned Irrigation and Drainage Experts Conference (16-20 July), the Nonaligned Meeting of Experts in Traditional Medicine (23-27 July), and the Eighth Nonaligned Coordinating Countries Conference on Measurements and Metrology Standardization and Quality Control (2-8 August). And in the resolution at the Nonaligned Movement Foreign Ministers Conference (7-10 September in Nicosia, Cyprus), the existing articles relating to the Korean peninsula were reaffirmed. Thus North Korea attempted to secure the predominance of Korea-oriented

diplomacy in the Nonaligned Movement and the Third World. Further, Pyongyang also concentrated on drumming up support for North Korean positions by mobilizing pro-North Korean international organizations. A typical example of this was the adoption of the "Resolution Pertaining to the Korean Peninsula" at the 7th conference of the Asian and African Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) held on 24-28 November. On the other hand, along with its active "invitation diplomacy" aimed at the Nonaligned Movement and the Third World, Pyongyang stepped up its personal-visit diplomacy as well.

Vice President Yi Chong-ok's visit to Zambia in early May was followed by visits by WKP International Department Deputy Director Kil Chae-kyong to Angola, Zaire, the Congo, and San Tome & Principe, 9 May-2 June; SPA Standing Committee Vice Chairman Son Song-pil to Guatemala, Peru, and Panama, from late May to early June; Premier Yi Kun-mo to Iran, 20-24 June; and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam to Thailand (27-31 October) and Nepal (31 October-2 November). There was also a trip by a WKP delegation led by Yi Chong-ok beginning in late November that visited four countries including Zambia and Zimbabwe. Thus, the basic objective of Pyongyang's concentrated personal-visit diplomacy aimed at Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America should be regarded as an attempt to cope with the new international climate surrounding the Seoul Olympics and to maintain continuing support and cooperation for North Korea.

Ambassador-Level Ties Established With Hungary
SK0102022089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea established ambassador-level diplomatic relations with Hungary on Wednesday.

Korea's first full diplomatic ties with a communist country follow an agreement last September to exchange semi-diplomatic permanent missions.

Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Horn Gyula signed a formal accord here to upgrade each other's diplomatic status to the ambassadorial level with immediate effect.

The two also signed three other pacts on cultural and economic exchanges and visa exemption for diplomats and official passport-holders of the two countries.

"The agreement is expected to help South Korea open ties with other socialist nations with which it has no diplomatic relations", a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said.

The two countries agreed to establish permanent missions in each other's capitals Sept. 13, 1988. The Korean mission began to operate in Budapest last October, and the Hungarian mission here last December.

The upgrading of diplomatic ties had been expected since September, when Hungary became the first socialist nation to agree to exchange permanent missions, a semi-diplomatic status, with South Korea.

In announcing the decision, the two nations said they would raise their relations to the ambassador level as soon as possible.

North Korea, at that time, accused Hungary of betrayal and recalled its ambassador to Budapest in protest.

Full diplomatic ties between Seoul and Budapest will possibly lead to better relationships between Seoul and other socialist nations such as Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, Poland and Bulgaria, with which Seoul plans or has already agreed to exchange trade offices, diplomatic analysts here said.

No Tae-u Receives Hungary's Gyula Horn
*SK0102055089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0535 GMT
1 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 1 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u received a courtesy call from Hungarian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn Wednesday. The two discussed matters of mutual concern, including ways to improve relations between the two nations.

No said he hopes the establishment of full diplomatic ties between South Korea and Hungary will develop into an eternal friendly relationship between the peoples of the two nations.

He said the establishment of ties will be recorded in world history as demolishing the last barrier of the cold war due to its contribution to East-West reconciliation and world peace.

"We hope that Hungary will maintain friendly relations with North Korea and help the opening and development of the North even after establishing diplomatic relations with South Korea," said the president. "We also hope that Hungary will support us so that other East European countries will set up friendly relations with us like Hungary."

No asked Horn to give his best regards and his invitation to visit Seoul to Secretary-General Karoly Grosz.

South Korea established ambassador-level diplomatic relations with Hungary earlier Wednesday, the first full diplomatic ties with a communist country.

It follows an agreement last September to exchange semi-diplomatic permanent missions.

Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and Horn signed a formal accord here to upgrade each other's diplomatic status to the ambassadorial level with immediate effect.

Horn arrived Sunday here for a five-day visit at the invitation of Korea's Vice Foreign Minister Sin Tong-won.

Seoul's Overtures to East Bloc Analyzed
*SK0102093489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0905 GMT
1 Feb 89*

["News analysis" by Yom Chu-in]

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 1 (YONHAP)—Establishment of full diplomatic relations with Budapest is a dramatic boost for Seoul's "northern politics"—a foreign policy gambit to improve relationships with the communist world.

Hungary's full recognition of South Korea Wednesday opens the way for this policy, with Hungary setting the pace as the first communist nation to open an embassy in South Korea, a staunch anti-communist country until a couple of years ago.

Emissaries sent on secret missions by President No Tae-u during his year in office have been ceaselessly laboring to establish diplomatic relations and expand economic ties with socialist nations.

The effort accelerated when No announced July 7, 1988, that Seoul would pursue establishment of diplomatic ties with socialist countries in spite of ideological differences.

A secret diplomatic corp headed by a key aide to No contacted Hungary following the declaration to discuss opening diplomatic doors.

The initial reaction to Seoul's overture was disappointing, however, with the East European nation citing its established relationship with North Korea, a diplomatic source said.

Hungary began to change its attitude when Seoul underscored the importance of developing relations if Budapest wanted a free flow of Korean investment.

The Seoul Olympic games late last year was a decisive factor in finally turning Budapest's attitude around, resulting in the agreement to exchange permanent missions last September.

The two nations also agreed to upgrade the semi-diplomatic status to ambassador level as soon as possible.

South Korean Vice Foreign minister Sin Tong-won began diplomatic negotiations in Budapest last December on upgrading the relationship to full diplomatic status.

Sin virtually completed the negotiations in a meeting with Hungarian leader Karoly Grosz, agreeing to open an embassy in each other's country in the near future, diplomatic sources here said.

Diplomatic analysts here expect other socialist nations to follow suit and establish full diplomatic ties with Seoul.

Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, Poland and Bulgaria, with which Seoul plans or has already agreed to exchange trade offices, are the most likely candidates for upgraded relations with Seoul.

The analysts cite Yugoslavia as the leading contender in view of its reputation as the nation with the most independent policy line in the socialist world.

The Soviet Union, which is about to open a trade office in Seoul with consular functions, might soon promote its trade representative to permanent mission level, the analysts predict.

Poland and Bulgaria, influenced by the Hungarian decision and in recognition of South Korea's rapid industrial development, are expected to follow suit.

"Hungary's economic realism has made it possible for it to reach an agreement to raise its diplomatic status from the permanent mission to the ambassadorial level," a diplomatic specialist said. "Nine Korean firms are negotiating for joint venture investments in 10 projects in Hungary worth over 100 million U.S. dollars."

South Korea-Hungary trade, which was worth some 20 million U.S. dollars last year, will take off as business consultations get under way, the specialist said.

Other specialists, however, warn that the Korean Government is in too much of a hurry to establish diplomatic ties with socialist nations and might make traditional friendly nations uneasy.

They say South Korea should pursue northern politics only to the degree that it does not damage established diplomatic interests with western capitalist countries.

IPECK To Handle Communist Economic Ties
SK2601012489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Jan 89 p 6

[Text] Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Cho Sun said yesterday that the International Private Economic Council of Korea (IPECK) will become an outlet for economic cooperation with Communist countries.

Cho said in a press meeting that it will be inevitable for businesses to require government support in participation in the large-scale investment projects in Communist countries such as the Siberian development project.

Businesses will require close consultation with the government in the earlier stages of investment projects, Cho said, adding that the businesses' contacts are believed to be sensitive in the diplomatic and security aspect.

In connection with this, the window for economic cooperation with Communist countries should be unified into the IPECK, established late last year under the sponsorship of five private economic organizations to handle economic affairs with socialist countries.

But, recently, the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), the largest private economic body in Korea, initiated the projected establishment of the Korea-Soviet Economic Cooperation Council following the FKI's honorary chairman

Kim Tae-chung To Visit USSR in April
OW2601014889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT
25 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 25 KYODO—South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, leader of South Korea's largest opposition party, plans to visit the Soviet Union next April, a visiting Japanese parliamentarian said Wednesday.

Hideo Den, a member of Japan's House of Councillors, told reporters that Kim disclosed his planned trip in a meeting at the headquarters of the Reunification Democratic Party on Wednesday.

Kim told Den that he will stop over in Moscow following a visit to Bulgaria, where he will attend the annual conference of the International Parliamentarian Union.

South Korea's Sports Minister visited the Soviet Union last November, but Kim would be the first leader of a major South Korean political party to do so.

Fishing Firm To Ply in Soviet Waters
SK3101013489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
31 Jan 89 p 6

[Text] The country's largest fisheries firm, Tongwon Industries, will enter the Sea of Okhotsk next month to process the haul from the Soviet waters.

Tongwon Industries will dispatch a 4,500-ton trawler Tongsan-ho to the Soviet territorial waters to process 11,000 tons of fisheries products, a quota allotted to Vietnam.

Business sources said that Tongwon will soon conclude the contract for the project with the Soviet-Vietnamese joint venture, Seaprimfco.

The fisheries-processing project can be a model of economic cooperation with Communist nations with which Korea maintains no diplomatic relations, business sources said.

According to the sources, Tongwon will take over pollack at \$387-408 per ton from the Soviet side and sell, after processing, fisheries products to Japan. Payment will be made to the Sobrybflot under letters of credit to be opened to the USSR Foreign Trade Bank.

In addition, Tongwon will employ and train 20 Vietnamese crew.

Industry watchers said that the planned pollack-processing operation is expected to expedite the Korean firms' fishing in the Soviet waters.

Trade Deficit Registered in January
SK2601015389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 26 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 26 (YONHAP)—Korea has recorded a 673.80 million U.S. dollar trade deficit this year as of Tuesday, after registering trade surpluses for the past three years, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Thursday.

As of Jan. 24, Korea's exports totaled 2.658 billion dollars, up 10.8 percent from the same period last year, while imports amounted to 3.332 billion dollars, up 26.7 percent.

The arrival of letters of credit (L/C), which forecast exports two or three months ahead, reached 2.120 billion dollars, up 18.5 percent, triggering pessimism regarding exports in the first quarter, according to the ministry figures.

Experts attribute the deficit to the aftermath of the won's continuing appreciation and the government policy of expanding imports to help reduce growing liquidity.

To reduce the burden caused by the strong won, domestic companies have readjusted their export mark for this year by shifting their focus from export volume to export profitability. The firms advanced their shipments before the end of last year to reduce losses from exchange differences. Meanwhile, to maximize profits from exchange differences and to benefit from tariff cuts that start this year, the companies postponed imports until the beginning of this year.

Some observers explain the trade deficit as a passing phenomenon, taking into consideration Korea's trade surplus since 1986. Export companies, however, said it will not be easy for Korea to continue registering a trade surplus, due to aggravating export competitiveness stemming from the excessive appreciation of the won, insufficient technology development to enhance product quality, value-added trait and productivity, as well as competition from less developed nations.

Trade Industry Ministry Urges 'Diplomacy'
SK0102032489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea will spur its "trade diplomacy" this year to relieve disputes with deficit-ridden countries, according to a Trade-Industry Ministry report released Wednesday.

The ministry will also increase the number of economic and trade delegations to China, the Soviet Union and other socialist nations to further economic ties, the report said.

Trade-Industry Minister Han Sung-su is scheduled to hold at least 20 rounds of trade talks with his counterparts this year. There were nine rounds last year.

The first talks will be held mid-February with Britain; followed by Austria, Belgium, the United States, Canada, India, Thailand, Indonesia, Pakistan, Taiwan, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, and Finland, according to the report.

Korea will dispatch 36 delegations abroad for trade promotion activities. The delegations will discuss Korea's imports with the United States and European Economic Community (EEC) member nations while promoting exports in Japan and Australia.

In addition, the government will seek to expand trade and investment by sending delegations to socialist countries with which South Korea has no diplomatic relations.

To promote trade with China, the Korea Federation of Small Businesses and the Korea Association of Machinery Industry will send trade missions in March. Delegations from the Small and Medium Industry Promotion Corp. and Korea Trading Agents Association [KTAA] will visit the communist country in April followed by another KTAA mission in September and one from the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry in October.

A trade and investment mission will visit Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Poland in May with delegations due to visit the Soviet Union in July and Czechoslovakia in October.

The report said a general trade mission and a delegation to purchase electronic merchandise will visit America in March.

A delegation on agricultural produce imports will make a trip in April and a KTAA mission will be sent to the United States in May.

The government has drawn up a plan to buy 1.4 billion U.S. dollars' worth of machinery and mechanical parts, 500 million dollars' worth of electronic goods and parts and 4 billion dollars' worth of high-tech facilities, including 500 million dollars' worth of aircraft, from the United States.

In another attempt to ease trade strains, the government will designate 180 domestic businesses to promote imports of American goods and will hold an auto parts conference so that Korean automakers can increase imports of American parts.

Twenty-four working-level trade talks, 44 trade and economic conferences in private sectors and 24 international trade meetings are slated for this year, the report added.

Plan to Liberalized Foreign Exchange Market
SK2601013489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Jan 89 p 7

[By staff reporter Yi Chang-sop: "Korea To Ease Tightly-Regulated Foreign Exchange Market This year"]

[Text] After decades of tight control, Korea edged toward liberalization of its backward foreign exchange market.

Analysts say Korea will implement a series of deregulation steps this year to stimulate the tightly-regulated foreign exchange market in line with its growing trade surplus.

They speculate the central bank has no choice but to stop "monopolizing all foreign currencies and information on foreign currencies" and may declare steps to decentralize all foreign exchange holdings among several financial institutions.

The Bank of Korea will move to tightly regulate inward movement of speculative hot money and lift its past strict restriction on outward movement of foreign currency in the coming years.

Strict restrictions will be imposed on non-residents while there will be few restrictions on residents, policy makers indicated.

The step will be a "reversal of the past policy" when Korea registered chronic deficits in the current account. Strict regulations have been placed on residents and outward movement of foreign currencies while there were few restrictions on non-residents and inward movement of capital.

As a way of stimulating the foreign exchange market, they believe Korea will allow foreign exchange banks to increase the holdings of foreign currencies so that they can increase or decrease foreign exchange at their own risk and responsibility.

Presently, all foreign exchange banks are regulated to hold specified amount of foreign currencies. The next step will be, analysts said, the authorization of the creation of inter-bank on-line foreign currency dealing network. The central bank is set to take steps to ensure won convertibility and allow the non-resident foreigners to open won currency deposit accounts with the commercial banks.

One foreign banker said, "The meaningful foreign exchange market has not existed until now and foreign currency dealers and brokers must be introduced to facilitate the development of Korea's backward foreign exchange market."

As an initial signal for the foreign exchange decontrol, Finance Minister Yi Kyu-sung has said last week that foreign exchange banks will be allowed to sell and purchase foreign currencies, except for U.S. dollars, at competitive margins.

His remark means that the exchange rates for won against foreign currencies other than the U.S. dollar will be determined by each foreign exchange bank, not by the central bank.

The net effect of the deregulation is quite negligible in view of the fact that the U.S. dollar accounts for 95 percent of all foreign currency transactions in Korea. But financial experts interpreted the deregulatory move as a small but meaningful step toward the liberalization of Korea's backward foreign exchange market.

He also indicated that Korean individuals can deposit currencies with foreign banks abroad via the domestic banks.

The announcement came after Korea became a signatory to Article 8 of the International Monetary Fund last November. The signatory nations cannot restrict foreign exchange movements.

Many foreign exchange market watchers say that Korea's foreign exchange control act grants the government broad authority to regulate inflow and outflow of capital. The Korean won is not freely convertible; its exchange rate is set by the Bank of Korea.

They furthered that the government's primary concern has been to prevent the outflow of capital and to induce the inflow of capital, although now the government is also concerned with the inflow of speculative funds.

All foreign investment, both portfolio investment and investment in joint ventures or subsidiaries, is subject to government approval. Government permission is also required to repatriate dividends and to remit funds into Korea to participate in additional capital increases. Thus the foreign exchange control act will have to be modified before direct foreign investment will be possible.

There are so many constraints that are of visible hindrance to the development of the infant foreign exchange market. First, won currency convertibility has not been guaranteed in the international market. Second, the domestic money market has not been developed either. Third, the free movement of capital is regulated to some extent under the foreign exchange control system. Fourth, as the daily exchange rate moves in narrow fluctuations, the customers are not particularly motivated to use forward transaction methods.

Last but not least important, Korea lacks talented experts, dealers and analysts in the foreign exchange business due to the tight regulation of the foreign exchange market in the past. Bankers said the most important thing for the full development of the foreign exchange market is to secure an abundant pool of foreign exchange experts through training.

The government plans to deepen the foreign exchange market by 1992 when direct foreign portfolio investment is to be permitted. Before the target year, it is set to introduce the "real name financial transaction system" and the comprehensive income tax system which will levy tax on all individual earnings including capital gains, land speculation and others.

Interview With RDP's Kim Yong-sam
*OW0102051989 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 2257 GMT 31 Jan 89*

[Interview with Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification and Democratic Party of South Korea by Igarashi, reporter of the International News Department at the NHK studio; with Igarashi questioning in Japanese and Kim Yong-sam answering in Korean; studio provides simultaneous Japanese translations; following is from Japanese—live]

[Text] [Announcer] Party President Kim Yong-sam is 60 years old. He has been an orthodox politician since his twenties. Although he was defeated by President No-Tae-u in the 1987 presidential elections, he placed second in the elections after beating out his long-time rival Kim Tae-chung. He occupies an important position as one of three opposition leaders in South Korea's political world, which is being shaken by the irregularities under former President Chon Tu-Hwan. This time he is visiting Japan at the invitation of the JSP. He held a formal meeting with the JSP to discuss the question of a visit by JSP Chairwoman Doi to South Korea. He also met with Prime Minister Takeshita. This morning, reporter Igarashi of the International News Department interviews him on the question of exchanges between his party and the JSP and the political situation in South Korea. Reporter Igarashi, as a correspondent in Seoul, observed the power transfer from former President Chon Tu-hwan to incumbent President No Tae-u.

[Igarashi] Mr Kim, thank you very much for coming to this studio so early in the morning. I think that you may have already completed your jogging by this time if you were in Seoul. How about in Tokyo?

[Kim] I jog about 4 km in Tokyo. I exercise in the same way wherever I go.

[Igarashi] I understand that you are visiting Japan at the invitation of the JSP for a meeting. I think that a focal point at the meeting is the question of an early visit by JSP Chairwoman Doi to South Korea. I heard that both sides at the meeting yesterday agreed on Chairwoman Doi's visit to South Korea. However, there was no definite agreement on the timing for her visit at the meeting. What is your view on this? [Kim] I am satisfied with the outcome of the meeting with the JSP. Of course, the JSP has cooperated with the question of Chairwoman Doi's visit to South Korea. However, both sides agreed to decide on the timing for her visit taking into consideration the political situation in Japan.

[Igarashi] Regarding her early visit to South Korea, the JSP has taken a position of a one-sided and pro-North Korea policy and nonrecognition of South Korea. For this reason, the South Korean Government has taken a negative stance toward the issuance of an entry visa for her. I understand that you came to Japan after consultations with your government on this question. However, the timing for her visit to South Korea appears to be set for this fall. Are you disappointed? [Kim] I am not disappointed at all. From the start, we have just discussed when Chairwoman Doi would be able to visit South Korea as a matter of timing. For example, the JSP agreed to have exchanges with our party while maintaining ties with the North Korea's KWP. Regarding the question of timing, her early visit to South Korea should be carefully considered because of the complicated political situation there. I think that it is appropriate for both parties to decide on the timing at an opportune time. However, I think that her visit will be realized before long.

[Igarashi] You said that the political situation in South Korea is complicated. Just yesterday, the prosecuting authorities announced that investigations into irregularities under former Chon Tu-hwan government were completed. The opposition camp is taking a position of calling for the testimony of Mr Chon Tu-hwan at National Assembly. Is it not? What is the ultimate objective of the opposition camp?

[Kim] Needless to say, the objective of our opposition camp is not to stick to the past. However, we have to liquidate the past for the future. For this reason, Mr Chon Tu-hwan must appear in the National Assembly to tell the truth since he was a top man responsible for all the irregularities. The truth must be told. I think that the issue involving the irregularities can be completely resolved by doing this. Key persons involved in the irregularities must be punished. Only these measures can obtain the understanding of the people. Words alone

cannot satisfy them. Messrs Choe Kyu-ha and Chon Tu-hwan must make their appearance in the National Assembly to testify. An inquiry into the truth is the most important thing. For this reason, our Reunification and Democratic Party will call for this inquiry to the last. Presidents of three opposition parties have held a meeting to resolve this issue. I think it is necessary to investigate the truth at a national level.

[Igarashi] Do you have any specific measures to achieve this appearance in the National Assembly?

[Kim] At present, the incumbent president has the privilege to refuse to appear in the National Assembly under the Constitution. However, a former president has no privilege after he has resigned as the president. All the people are equal. Chon thinks as if he is the president and refuses to appear in the National Assembly. I think that the people cannot understand this.

[Igarashi] I think that this question may have something to do with this issue. There is the mid-term evaluation, or the question of confidence in the No Tae-u government. Opposition parties held a meeting to discuss this issue a few days ago. It appeared that there was a disagreement on the method of calling for this mid-term evaluation. How do you propose to make this evaluation?

[Kim] In the position taken by our party, the Reunification Party, we have been stating the same views since the election. This is not a demand made by the opposition parties nor by the people. In the course of the election campaign, President No was driven into a most difficult position. It was a promise that he himself made in the end. In other words, he will appeal to the nation for their confidence within a year after the conclusion of the Olympics. It means that a confidence vote will be held even if the question as to whether he will resign or continue in his office may depend on the result. In this connection, our position is that since it is a public pledge, it has to be carried out. It is true that other opposition parties have differing views. I feel that action must be taken in accordance with principles. That is, President No does not necessarily have to go through an intermediate appraisal. However, without an intermediate appraisal, it will be very difficult to have moral confidence. Moreover, over 70 percent of the public believes that the intermediate appraisal should be held, thus giving complete support to the people.

[Igarashi] If a national referendum should be held, it might cause quite a situation.

[Kim] True. Past elections were worked out under authority. They were so designed that the ruling party could agree while opposition parties could not agree. However, confirmation was made [words indistinct] at the talks of the three opposition parties, and it was decided that the election law should be revised so that the people can approve of, oppose, and supervise the elections.

[Igarashi] There is not much time left. My last question is: How do you feel about the development of the South-North dialogue this year?

[Kim] In my opinion, considerable development will be made. There are some changes in the situation in North Korea, and, of course, North Korea has brought up various difficult problems, including the demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces. As far as I am concerned, I don't feel that the U.S. forces will stay here forever. They will have to withdraw sometime. However, at the present moment, for the sake of peace on the Korean Peninsula, I am against the withdrawal. Nevertheless, I think there will be considerable development in the South-North dialogue.

[Igarashi] Thank you very much.

[Announcer] We have just interviewed President Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party.

PPD's Kim Tae-chung Begins European Tour
SK3101123989 Seoul YONHAP in English 1232 GMT
31 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 31 (YONHAP)—South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung left Seoul's Kimpo International Airport Tuesday on a two-week visit to Europe, during which he will also stop over in Hungary that opened diplomatic links with Seoul late last year for the first time among communist nations.

Kim, president of the leading opposition Party for Peace and democracy, is scheduled to visit Sweden Feb. 1-4, Italy Feb. 4-8, the Netherlands Feb. 8-12 and Hungary Feb. 12-15, aides said.

Kim will exchange views with political leaders of those countries on various issues of common interest including current international situations, especially in this part of the world, the aides said.

Antigovernment Demonstrations Held in Seoul
SK3001032689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0313 GMT
30 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (YONHAP)—More than 10,000 workers and students joined anti-government demonstrations in downtown Seoul on Sunday, clamoring for an end to alleged government oppression of union activities and demanding democratic reforms.

Thousands of workers affiliated with the National Federation of Metal Industry Labor Unions clashed with tear-gas shooting police as they marched through the streets of the capital after a rally criticizing the government and employers for their suppression of union activists.

Workers, who had converged on Seoul from across the nation, charged their employers with using illegal methods to crack down on labor activists and accused the government of providing protection.

The workers urged the government to arrest the managers of several companies, including Samsung and Hyundai, on charges such as exploitation of laborers.

More than 1,500 workers assembled in front of the headquarters of the Samsung business group after a clash with police to denounce the Samsung group.

In another demonstration, more than 1,500 university students threw Molotov cocktails and stones at policemen who blocked their advance onto main streets leading to downtown with volleys of tear gas.

A car was burnt during the clash which lasted for an hour. There were sporadic clashes with groups of students for hours. The students demanded appointment of a special prosecutor to fully investigate the wrongdoings of former President Chon Tu-hwan's era, and criticized President No Tae-u for his lukewarm attitude toward liquidating the misdeeds of his predecessor.

They also asked for a thorough probe into the 1980 Kwangju uprising. Parliamentary hearings have so far failed to disclose who is responsible for the bloody incident.

The police had been ordered to allow workers and students to hold rallies but to obstruct any attempts to march through the streets of Seoul.

DJP Recommends No Call Vote of Confidence
SK2601005089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Jan 89 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday reportedly recommended that President No Tae-u call a vote of confidence even at the risk of its conceivable consequences in which another round of general elections is inevitable.

The recommendation came in a meeting of top DJP leaders, presided over by No, concurrently DJP head, at Chongwadae.

The President's reaction was not available immediately. But, party sources said the idea would also be discussed with opposition leaders when No meets with them next month.

The sources said the ruling camp has no other choice but to rush through the confidence vote at high risk if the opposition camp is persistent in rejecting its plan to end the knotty political issue of former president Chon Tu-hwan and bloody suppression of Kwangju uprising next month.

If the plebiscite is called, such grave issues as disbandment of the current Assembly and subsequent parliamentary elections will invariably be at stake.

In preparation for the serious political bottleneck for No, the whip said, the DJP would go all out in publicizing the ruling camp's accomplishments in sweeping away Chon's legacy.

Kim reaffirmed the DJP's posture to schedule no more Assembly hearings except a two-day hearing on the 1980 Kwangju turmoil, slated for today and tomorrow, and declare all parliamentary activities probing the Kwangju bloodshed and irregularities of the Fifth Republic concluded before the House sitting.

Following the hearing, the DJP will seek the formation of a subpanel under the ad hoc Kwangju committee to establish a special law for the compensation of Kwangju victims and restoration of their honor. The planned law bill is to be handled during the February session.

The government party's stance is likely to arouse disputes on the course of the provisional investigative panels—one relating to the Kwangju incident and the other concerning old irregularities—as the opposition believe they need more time.

The DJP floor leader claimed in the meeting that most of the irregularities are being dealt with in subpanels of the Assembly irregularities panel, while opposition camp leaders said that none of the 44 cases, chosen for its agenda, have been fully examined.

The panel has focused its activities on alleged coercive fund-raising for the 60 billion-won Ilhae Foundation through hearings and on-the-spot investigations, but it is now facing a deadlock due to the ruling camp's denial of the opposition demand for Chon's testimony at the hearings.

Rep. Kim Yun-hwan yesterday reiterated that the former president should not be summoned to the hearings and be allowed to give written answers to the panel's questionnaire.

The ruling party decided to speed drafting bills on the compensation for public officials, dismissed en masse in a purge by the Chon administration, and for inmates of the Samchong reeducation camps in the early eighties in efforts to present them at next month's parliamentary session.

Burma

U.S. Ambassador Meets With Elections Commission *BK3101143389 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese* 1330 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] Mr Burton Levin, U.S. ambassador to Burma, in the company of Political and Economic Counselor Mr James Hall and Embassy Adviser U Htin Aung, visited the Office of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections at No 94 Natmauk Road, Bahan Township, Rangoon, at 1400 today and called on Commission Chairman U Ba Htay and Commission members U Saw Kyar Doe, U San Maung, Saya Chai, and U Kyaw Nyunt. Also present at the meeting was U Aye Maung, secretary to the commission.

During the meeting, the U.S. ambassador said it has come to his attention that some people have been saying the elections law being drafted contains stipulations to prevent some leaders of political parties from running in the elections.

In response to this, the commission chairman and members said: To ensure that the democratic multiparty elections to be held are as fair as possible, our commission has been drafting the elections law after taking into account the present situation, the 1947 Constitution, the 1948 Elections Law, the 1976 People's Assembly and People's Council Elections Law, as well as by studying the elections laws of countries which are practicing democracy. The intention in drafting the elections law in an objective and just manner is not to hurt any individual, but to uphold the cause of democracy and the interests of the country.

Later, the U.S. ambassador asked when the elections could be expected. The commission chairman and members replied that the registration of political parties began on 29 September 1988 and that the registration process is to continue until 28 February 1989. They said it was necessary to give time to these parties to organize. They said although the exact date for the elections is yet to be announced, it is apparent from the main work accomplished by the commission that it is working toward the staging of free and fair elections as soon as possible and as soon as the opportunity arises.

They said: It is understood that some foreign countries have suspended aid to this country because the date for the elections has not yet been fixed. We have, however, been able to maintain our friendship with other countries. Whatever the situation, with or without aid, we shall—in the interests of the Burmese people—work toward the holding of the democratic multiparty elections without fail.

The commission chairman and members also gave frank and friendly answers to other questions concerning the elections raised by the ambassador.

University, College Officials Hold Meeting *BK3001150089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese* 1330 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Text] A work coordination meeting of the rectors and principals of universities and degree colleges, colleges, and technical institutes under the Education Ministry's Higher Education Department was held at the Universities Central Council Chamber at 0900 today.

Present at the meeting were Brigadier General Aung Ye Kyaw, minister of education, social welfare, and labor; directors general of the Basic Education Department, the Industrial, Agricultural, and Vocational Arts Department, the Higher Education Department, and the Burmese Literature Commission; the head of the office of the Education Ministry; the director, deputy directors, and administrators of the Higher Education Department; and deans, assistant deans, departmental heads, and principals of universities and colleges.

Minister Brig Gen Aung Ye Kyaw, who presided over the meeting, delivered an opening speech. The director general of the Higher Education Department then gave a speech.

The meeting discussed the revision of instruction programs and curricula so that they can be ready when universities and colleges reopen, the preparation and maintenance of buildings and furniture, cleanliness, making campus areas pleasant and green, the holding of refresher courses for teachers, discipline of staff members, the conscientious discharging of duties by staff members, the fostering of the practice of working according to directives, the expeditious, correct, and definitive manner of working, and the proper utilization of funds.

The meeting, which was adjourned in the evening, will resume tomorrow, 31 January.

Authorities Release Another Student Detainee *BK0102015489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese* 1330 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] Myint Thein, 26, chairman of Kyesein Aphwe [Green Star Organization] that was formed for antigovernment activities, of No. 54, Kwethit Phyatlan, No 7 Ward, Pazundaung Township, was detained on 8 December 1988 under the State of Emergency Act.

Following an apology for his injudicious act and a promise that he would engage in honest living, and his parents and guardians pledge to provide proper supervision to prevent him from falling again on a wrong path, the authorities handed him over to his parents and guardians on 30 January 1989.

Commission Announces Registration of 186 Parties
BK0102034989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 31 Jan 89

["Press Release No 50/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 31 January—the 10th day of the waning moon of Pyatho, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] As of 27 January 1989, a total of 184 political parties had registered with this commission in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law. The following political parties were allowed to register today—31 January:

1. Wa National Development Party; and
2. Mikhin-Bamapyi-Aphwe [Mother Burma Organization].

Hence, as of today, 186 political parties have registered with this commission under the Political Parties Registration Law.

Wa National Development Party
BK0102035589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] The Wa National Development Party, which has its headquarters at No 52, Byuha Street, No. 1 Ward, Lashio, Shan State, has been permitted registration as of 31 January 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 190 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Wa National Development Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U (Saw Greda) alias U Ai Kat;
Vice Chairman: U Saw Nyunt;
General Secretary: U Chit Sein;
Joint General Secretary-1: U (San Sao Kar);
Joint General Secretary-2: U (Joseph Tun);
Secretary-1: U (Munat);
Secretary-2: U (Khun San Juntra);
Secretary-3: U Nyi Lat;
Secretary-4: U Kyet Sein;

Members: U Ai Khaing; U (Sam Saik); U Ai Paung; U (Lu Ka); U (Sannat); U Ai Yaing; U Sai Taung; U (Nauk Kar); U Nyi Paung; and U Sai Lin.

Nonaligned People's Democracy Party Registered
BK2801101989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 27 Jan 89

[Text] The Nonaligned People's Democracy Party, which has its headquarters at No 37, Thaya Shwe Pyi Street, 16th Ward, Yankin Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted registration as of 27 January in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties

Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 189 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Nonaligned People's Democracy Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Than Win of Kamayut;
Vice Chairman-1: U Nyo Din of Bahan;
Vice Chairman-2: U Sai Maung Maung Than of Kengtung;
General Secretary: U Kyi Aung of Lemyethna;
Joint General Secretary: U Ohn Kyaw, BS mathematics
Secretary-1: U Hla Shwe of Hlaing
Secretary-2: U Soe Than of Bahan

Members: U Aung Kyi of Sagaing; U Soe Tint of Tavoy; U Ye Tun, LLB; U Htin Lin Kyaw of Kamayut; U Maung Maung Naing, BS chemistry; U Tin Htut of Toungoo; U Than Htay, alias U Raju of Yankin; and U Than Hlaing of Henzada.

Party Releases Political Program
BK3101060389 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 30 Jan 89

["Press Release No 49/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 30 January—the 9th day of the waning moon of Pyatho, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Nonaligned People's Democracy Party, which has registered with the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 37, Thaya Shwe Pyi Street, 16th Ward, Yankin Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims:

- A. To promote genuine democracy in Burma.
- B. To enable the people to enjoy basic human rights.
- C. To establish a progressive country with a united force, without animosity between individuals, organizations, and factions.
- D. To always stand on the side of truth.

3. Programs:

- A. To create conditions ensuring clean, fair elections.
- B. To strive for the formation of a government that would serve the people.
- C. To obtain basic human rights for the people through peaceful means.
- D. To cooperate with organizations that have a common policy and ideology.

Elections Commission Updates Parties Membership
BK2701162789 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 26 Jan 89

[Press Release No 44/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 26 January—the 5th day of waning moon of Pyatho, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. There have been changes to the list of names of patrons and members of the central executive committees in some political parties which have been registered with this commission. For public information, the commission announces the following changes:

2. As reported by the Progressive Democratic Youth League, Burma, the commission has put on record the resignation of Joint General Secretary-1 U Chit Ko Ko.

3. As reported by the Arakan People's United Organization, the commission has put on record the resignations of Patron U Pru Tun, Vice Chairman U Tun Tin, Joint General Secretary-1 U Hla Aung, and Central Executive Committee member U Kyaw Khine; and the appointment of U Ne Kya Aung as patron.

4. As reported by the Shan National Development Democratic Party, Union of Burma, the commission has put on record the resignations of Joint General Secretary-1 Dr Cho U Maung and Central Executive Committee member U Thein Hla, alias U Thein Lay, and the appointments of U Maung Maung Naing, U Thaung Shwe, U Sein Lin Maung, and U Ohn Kyaing as members of the Central Executive Committee.

5. As reported by the Union for the Improvement of Burmese Women, Central Headquarters, the commission has put on record the resignations of Central Executive Committee members Daw Myint Aye, Daw Thi Thi Mar Aung, Daw Tin Tin Win, and Daw Aye Myint Than.

Changes in Political Parties

BK2801095989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 27 89

[Press Release No 45/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections of the Union of Burma, dated 27 January—the 6th day the waning moon of Pyatho, 1350 Burmese Era"]

[Text] 1. There have been changes in the list of patrons and executive committee members of some political parties registered with this commission. For the information of the public, the Commission announces the following:

2. Bo Kyar Nyunt has informed the Commission that he resigned from the post of chairman of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League on 1 November 1988. Later, the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League informed the Commission that Bo Kyar Nyunt was removed from the

post of chairman on 4 November 1988. This Commission therefore regards the post of chairman of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League as vacant. As reported by the party concerned, the Commission has put on record that General Secretary U Nyunt Thein has been elected as chairman to that vacant post, Central Executive committee member U Maung Maung Gyi has been elected as general secretary, and Central Executive committee member U Aye has resigned.

3. As reported by the Party for Unity and Peace, the Commission has put on record that U Htay Win, alias Tet Lu, has been removed from the post of joint general secretary.

4. As reported by the Karen State National Organization, the Commission has put on record the resignations of Central Executive Committee members U Saw Thein Shwe, U Than Aung, and U Nai Hla Myaing.

5. As reported by the All Burma Youth League, Headquarters, ABYL, the commission has put on record the resignation of Central Executive Committee member U Than Kyaw.

Further Changes Announced

BK3101060789 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Press Release No 48/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections of the Union of Burma, dated 30 January—the 9th day of the waning moon of Pyatho, 1350 Burmese Era"]

[Text] 1. The following changes to the list of patrons and executive committee members of several political parties registered with this commission are hereby made public for the benefit of the people:

2. This commission has put on record information from the Rule of People's Democracy League that U Tin Yi has resigned as chairman; U Zaw Myo Win, general secretary, has been appointed as chairman; U Than Tun Aung, Myoma, general secretary-1, has been appointed as general secretary; U Win Thein, general secretary-2; has been appointed as general secretary-1; and Daw Myint Myint Than, a member of the Central Executive Committee, has been appointed as general secretary-2.

3. This commission has put on record the notice served by the Union of Burma Unity Democracy League, BUDL, that U (Sun Prasert), BS, physics, and U (Chin Thandaung) have been added as members of the Central Executive Committee.

4. This commission has put on record the notice served by the League for Peace of All Shan State Youths and Students, that U Sai Hla Win, a member of the Central Executive Committee has resigned.

5. This commission has put on record the notice served by the Ta-ang Palaung National League for Democracy that U Khun Aik has resigned as a patron.

Press Release on Parties List

BK0102042589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 31 Jan 89

["Press Release No 51/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections of the Union of Burma, dated 31 January—the 10th day of the waning moon of Pyatho, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following changes to the list of executive committee members of several political parties registered with this commission are hereby made public for the benefit of the people:

2. This commission has put on record information from the National Peace Party, NPP, that U Tha Wa, boxer, has resigned as chairman.

3. This commission has put on record the notice served by the League for Mother Democracy that Daw Kyi Kyi has resigned as chairman.

4. This commission has put on record information from the Youth Organization of Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, Original, Burma, Headquarters, that Daw Thanda Aye, has resigned as a member of the Central Executive Committee.

5. This commission has put on record the notice served by the Society for International Friendship that U Kyaw Win and Dr Aung Than U had resigned as members of the Executive Committee and that Daw San San Aye, LLB, advocate and Daw Khin Khin Pyone, LLB, solicitor have been added as members of the Executive Committee members.

KNU Chief Vows To Topple Saw Muang Regime

BK0102015589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
1 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] Manerplaw, Burma—Amid increasing military pressure by the Burmese army, Gen Bo Mya of the rebellious Karen National Union [KNU] yesterday urged his people and troops to remain united and reiterated the KNU's determination to topple the Saw Muang government.

In his speech commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Karen Revolution Day, the KNU president stated that the Karens, without any external assistance, have been fighting for autonomy for 40 years.

Bo Mya urged his people to unite "politically, economically militarily, socially and culturally" in order to continue fighting Rangoon.

The Karens organized a one-day celebration at the KNU headquarters here yesterday. The headquarters is opposite Mae Hong Son's Mae Sariang district and houses about 1,000 civilians and soldiers. About 100 Karen leaders from various camps attended the celebration.

Some track and field events and a soccer match took place in the afternoon, and traditional dancing occurred in the evening.

Attending the event were KNU Vice President Saw Than Aung, General Secretary Saw Ba Thin, Col Ralph, army chief of staff of the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) and vice chief of staff Tamlabaw.

The Karens have recently lost two of their border camps opposite Thailand's Tak province to Burmese troops.

A source said the Burmese army has reinforced its troops near Maw Po Kay camp opposite Tak's Tha Song Yang district and was believed to be planning an attack on the camp.

Brig Hla Htoo, 66, of the KNLA said yesterday that he believes the Burmese army will not stage an attack within the next two months.

He said the reinforcements are to protect the distribution of food and arms to Burmese soldiers in border areas.

"Only when the distribution is complete will they make a new attack," he said.

The KNLA force claims about 20,000 armed soldiers, including 100 female soldiers.

He said the KNLA has not yet received any definite information as to which area the Burmese army will attack.

A Thai border village was destroyed and two villagers wounded last week by stray shells fired during Burmese-Karen fighting.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Interviewed on Visit to Thailand

BK3101150589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 31 Jan 89

["Text" of Hun Sen interview with SPK on outcome of his visit to Thailand; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] My respects to the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers. Could you please tell us about the outcome of your visit to the Kingdom of Thailand and your assessment of this visit?

[Answer] I would like to tell you that at the invitation of His Excellency Chatchai Chunhawan, the Thai prime minister, I paid a visit to the Kingdom of Thailand from 25 to 27 January. My visit was cordially and grandly welcomed by the Thai side, and warm security was given.

On the first day, after meeting with His Excellency Chatchai and General Chawalit [Yongchaiyut], half an hour later I had a joint meeting with his excellency the prime minister, His Excellency Chawalit, several deputy prime ministers, Mr Sitthi Sawetsila, and many high-ranking Thai officials. That night, his excellency the prime minister gave a banquet for me and our delegation on the "Oriental Queen," which cruised along the Chao Phaya River, enabling us to see the city.

On the second day, (after) breakfast, before leaving for the Philippines, His Excellency Chatchai together with many high-ranking Thai officials continued working meetings with me. In the afternoon, I met and held talks with high-ranking, important Thai officials in charge of economics. Many important Thai businessmen also attended the meeting.

On the 3d day, before departing for home, I visited the royal palace, the Temple of the Emerald Buddha, and other beautiful places of Thailand.

All the meetings and talks proceeded in a joyous atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding and with splendid outcome. The discussions covered the wide range of problems concerning both sides.

Concerning the Cambodian problem, I underlined the PRK's stance; that is, the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia must be linked with the cessation of military aid to all Cambodian factions, and that there must be a cease-fire and strict international supervision. If a political solution to the Cambodian problem is reached, all Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn by September 1989, as we have already announced. If there is no political solution, they still will withdraw in 1990.

The Thai side agreed that the internal aspects of the Cambodian problem must be settled by the Cambodian parties themselves. The Thai side promised that it will help persuade the tripartite Cambodian group to hold meeting with our PRK's side. Therefore, we did not discuss the internal aspects of the Cambodian problem, but we had a lengthy discussion on the international aspects of the problem.

Concerning bilateral issues, we reached agreement basically on the conversion of Indochina from a battlefield into a marketplace—the slogan of His Excellency Chatchai Chunhawan. Moreover, we discussed many points regarding economic cooperation, such as investment, trade, exploitation of natural resources—particularly forestry, precious stones, and fishery—construction, and

tourism. The two sides also agreed to establish their respective committees to stimulate and enhance the efficiency of the work we had agreed upon.

In addition to this, we discussed the problem of Cambodian refugees, which we will jointly discuss with the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] to ensure a voluntary and safe repatriation of the refugees. I had thoroughly discussed this matter with Mr Kipria, president of the ESCAP. Basically, the president of ESCAP agreed with me on the moral aid, as our government had already signed an agreement with the UNHCR representative in Phnom Penh.

The problem of the PRK's membership in the International Mekong Committee was also discussed with great mutual understanding.

Our major objective in this visit was to promote dialogue in order to end the war and advance toward reaching friendly cooperation.

In sum, my visit to the Kingdom of Thailand has achieved unexpectedly great success. It has broken through the deadlock of the Cambodian problem to a great extent and significantly paved the way toward good relations between Cambodia and Thailand. This can be said to be the building of a cement bridge in place of a bamboo bridge, which we had crossed with great difficulties in the past 10 years, and a significant part of the effort to reach a political solution to the Cambodian problem; thus putting an end to the suffering of the people for the sake of genuine peace in Cambodia and in contribution to peace, stability, friendship, cooperation, and progress in the region and the world.

[Question] What is your opinion regarding Samdech Sihanouk's recent reaction on your visit to Bangkok? Will this reaction affect the coming JIM 2 [second Jakarta informal meeting]?

[Answer] My visit has caused great anxiousness and anger to the three opposing Cambodian groups and to those who are against us. Samdech Sihanouk felt slighted and announced that he would not visit Thailand nor attend the informal meeting in Jakarta as he previously planned. Moreover, he stormily chided me and accused me of being a traitor to the nation. I would like the compatriots to please ponder who is the real traitor and who is the patriot. At a time when the common trend in the whole world is turning from tension to detente; from confrontation to dialogue, reconciliation, friendship, and cooperation; Samdech Sihanouk has turned against this trend.

Recently, I met him in France to discuss putting an end to the misery of the Cambodian people, instead he sought to persuade me to continue the war. Samdech Sihanouk's peevishness will only prolong the misery of the Cambodian people and be an obstacle to an early solution to the Cambodian problem. Samdech Sihanouk

is turning himself into an obstacle to the settlement of the Cambodian problem, and he is the one who wants to prolong the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia at a time when Cambodia and Vietnam have announced the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia not later than September 1989 if an agreement on a political solution is reached.

Samdech Sihanouk's quick changes have become an ordinary matter known to all in the world. In my opinion, there is no need to pay much attention to his reaction, because that will only annoy you. His so-called 100 percent independence is only a deceit. In fact, he has no freedom in making any decision. For example, being angry with me, he declared that he would not attend JIM 2. But 3 days later, through foreign pressure, he announced his agreement to let his representative attend JIM 2. This is not his final change. There will be more changes.

I think that with or without the presence of his representative, JIM 2 will be held on schedule, and our delegation is ready to attend this meeting next month.

Thanks Chatchai for Hospitality

BK0102064989 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0450 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 February (SPK)—Hun Sen, PRK Council of Ministers chairman and foreign minister, recently extended his thanks to Prime Minister Chatchai Chanhavan and the government of the Kingdom of Thailand for the warm hospitality granted to him during his visit to Thailand.

In the message, Chairman Hun Sen considered the Thai prime minister's initiative a good-will gesture that could pave the way for establishing good relations between Cambodia and Thailand. The exchange of views on problems of all aspects brought about a mutual understanding of the settlement for the Cambodian problem, contributing to promoting peace and stability in Southeast Asia and improving bilateral relations in favor of our common objective that is to transform the Indochinese battlefields into a marketplace in accordance with the Cambodian and Thai peoples' ardent aspiration, as well as that of the peoples in this region and the world.

"The three Indochinese countries, including Cambodia," the message said, "closely follow in any circumstances, the development of the situation in the Kingdom of Thailand and are delighted to see the Thai people living in peace and with progress.

"However, we are firmly confident that his excellency always maintains sympathy with the Cambodian people and understands our firm position on the defense of the Cambodian people's interests.

"We are inspired by our geographical, historical, and cultural similarities to see the relations between our two countries develop and we hope to meet you again."

KUFNCD Congress Continues in Phnom Penh

Ros Chhnun Presents Report

BK2601124989 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1113 GMT 25 Jan 89

["Excerpts" of political report presented on 25 January by Ros Chhnun, general secretary of the Council of the KUFNCD, at the fourth national congress of the United Front for the Construction and Defense of the Kampuchean Fatherland: "Political Report at Front Congress"—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Jan 25—Following are excerpts of the political report presented today by Ros Chhnun, general secretary of the Council of the KUFNCD, at the fourth national congress of the United Front for the Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland from 25-27 January 1989:

Our fourth national congress of the front solemnly opens today. The congress is held at the moment when the Kampuchean people in the whole country are welcoming with great enthusiasm the success of the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the glorious 7th January national day and the revolutionary achievements recorded over the past 10 years, when the Kampuchean revolution has shifted over from the stage of confrontation to the stage of fighting while negotiating.

Over the past seven years, on the strength of the resolutions of the 4th and 5th party national congresses, the front at all levels has successfully carried out program of action worked out by the third congress of the United Front for the Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland.

Since the third national congress of the United Front for the Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, we have, over the past seven years, overcome many difficulties and gone through many trials in order to defend and construct the fatherland and safeguard our revolutionary gains. All party, front and state organizations, all mass organizations have, together with the people and Armed Forces, done their utmost in carrying out the three objectives of the revolution and recording great and encouraging successes.

In the flush of that victory, since mid-1987, we have widened the revolutionary struggle in the political and diplomatic fields. The PRK's policy of national reconciliation represents the high sense of responsibility of our party and state towards our compatriots' sacred aspirations of the fatherland's destiny; it conforms to the growing trend of dialogue and reconciliation in the world and Southeast Asia. This policy has enjoyed the strong support and warm welcome by the broad masses of the Kampuchean people, at home and abroad, as well as wide public opinion in the world. The results of the three meetings between Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Paris, the

Jakarta informal meeting, and the first summit meeting between Comrade Hun Sen, Sihanouk and Son Sann have opened up prospects for breaking the deadlock that has lasted for the last 10 years, and blazed the trail for a reasonable political solution to the Kampuchean issue and the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The achievements we have recorded are the results of the common struggle of our party, Armed Forces, including the common strength of all members of the national front, at all levels, of the three mass organizations, intellectuals, bonzes, Buddhist pagoda's executive committees, of compatriots from Cham and other ethnicities, who have, with a high sense of responsibility towards the country's destiny, united into a monolithic bloc under the banner of the front, and, in coordination with the spirit of proletarian international solidarity, have overcome countless difficulties; and recorded great achievements which found expression in the last 10th national day celebrations.

I. Activities of the front at all levels in the cause of constructing and defending the fatherland over the last seven years (1982-1988).

On the strength of the orientation defined by the 4th and 5th national congresses on strengthening and developing the role of the front in the work of constructing and defending the fatherland at the new stage, the front, by taking part in the seething revolutionary movements at all levels, has fulfilled the following specific tasks:

1. Propaganda, education and agitation work among the masses of the people with a view to their participation in the three revolutionary movements.

As it regards national unity as the key to the victory of the Kampuchean revolution, the front has based itself on the 11-point option into effect the policy of national unity. [sentence as received] Collectives and individuals, both inside and outside Kampuchea, have been rallied in the front rank, irrespective of their political trends, religions, beliefs, ethnicities, classes and past records, provided that they love their country, their fatherland. The front considers the strengthening of the bloc of national unity to be a life-and-death factor for the Kampuchean revolution, an unbreakable mighty force.

Apart from the worker-peasant alliance on which the front is based, other social strata such as intellectuals, bonzes, ethnicities, traders, craftsmen, artists, writers and poets, etc, should be rallied around the front. The front has even called on those who are now in the enemy's ranks to return to the fold of their families and society in order to contribute to national construction. The six-point policy of leniency set by the party and state has been put into effect by the front at all levels in conformity with local conditions, and has scored great successes. At present, this

policy is being widely and vehemently carried out all over the country, and is gaining high efficiency in combating the enemy by means of persuading misled people to come over to our side.

Besides, the front has also set a policy towards overseas Khmer compatriots, appealing to them to turn their minds to the fatherland and to the best of their abilities, make contributions, material and moral, to national construction. The front warmly welcomes overseas Kampuchean's patriotic feelings and pledges to make it easier for them to have a share in national unity and in building the glorious civilization of our land of Angkor. Recently Khmer compatriots living in France and the U.S. have successively returned home to visit Kampuchea and have made great contributions to national construction.

Since the PRK's policy of reconciliation was promulgated, the front at all levels has paid special attention to widely propagating and disseminating it inside and outside Kampuchea, with a view to helping public opinion, both at home and abroad, to come to see the good-will and flexible character of our party and state's foreign policy in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem through negotiation.

With a view to a genuine peace for the Kampuchean people, intensive propaganda and dissemination work has also been done among the people with regard to the significance of the seven rounds of withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers, the national day celebrations, at home and abroad, the four front days, and the 20th of May—the day marking the people's hatred for genocide.

The front has conducted propaganda and education activities in order to help the people make a clear distinction between friends and foes, see through the enemy's wicked schemes, turn hatred into resolute fighting actions, and courageously lay bare all the enemy's insidious schemes aimed at sabotaging our revolutionary gains.

The front has also helped the masses of the people to be conscious of the right to be masters of society and to know how to correctly exercise their right in conformity with the state laws and the party's line and policy.

The process of propaganda has been used through reviews, news bulletins, newspapers and other documents; through rallies and seminars. In concrete terms, over the past 7 years, we have issued 313,000 copies of great unity under the front banner journal. This journal which bears a class and politically educating character, and whose purpose is to disseminate science and literature, has been widely distributed free of charge to party, state and front bodies, and to various mass organizations, branches, ministries, provinces, cities, districts, pagodas, and abroad.

Moreover, the front national council has edited and widely published many documents, such as those on the crimes perpetrated by the Pol Pot genocidal clique

during the 3 years 8 months and 20 days under their regime; those on the role and tasks of the front; those on the party's policy towards overseas Kampuchians; those on the party's policy regarding religions and ethnicities; those on the role and tasks of the front as well as statements and appeals by the front and other documents at the service of the party's agitation work among the masses.

Together with educational work, the front has launched a patriotic emulation movement among various strata of the people aimed at promoting the work of national construction and defence. The work of arousing the people to take part in the emulation drive has been done in provinces, towns, districts, phum [hamlets] and villages and has become a fine tradition of the broad masses. What is important is we have helped the masses of the people to reach unanimity of mind and action.

Only through permanent propaganda and educational work by the front can mass organizations bring to the limelight the overall and specific actions of the masses who take part in the revolutionary movement.

A. Participation in the construction and defence of the fatherland and in the protection of the fruits of revolution:

Conscious of their role as both masters and citizens in the new society the people have taken an active part in defending the country both along the Kampuchean-Thai border and in the interior. Many of us have voluntarily joined the Armed Forces which comprise the regular Army, the militia, the people's security forces and the civilian support units. Burning with hatred for the system of genocide while strongly promoting patriotism and enhancing our resolve to defend the country, we have recorded great successes, like the military victories along the Kampuchean-Thai border in 1984-85 which marked an important turning point in our endeavour to carry out to a successful end our activities in other fields of building and defending our fatherland.

Although the enemies have never ceased to try to undermine our revolution, their schemes have been foiled one after another by the unity that binds our people, our Armed Forces and all echelons of the administration to the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

Everywhere in the country, people are acting under the "three-no's" watchword—don't believe in enemy propaganda, don't give aid and comfort to the enemy, don't follow the enemy, report every activity of the enemy—which, together with the call for the observance of the "five do's and five don't" are guiding every activity. Each person is aware that he is a soldier, a policeman, a producer and a promoter of the revolutionary strength in all respects.

Conscious of the need to defend the fatherland and preserve the gains of the revolution, and determined to do so, we have made this a duty which we, as citizens of the new society, are obliged to discharge.

To be more concrete, since January 7, 1979 we have built up our revolutionary forces in such a way as they now truly deserve, both numerically and qualitatively, to be called the children of the people and defenders of the interests of the fatherland, the revolution and the people. Determined to fight victoriously and with initiative, our people and Armed Forces have many times shown that they can firmly defend their villages.

This great strength and high performance of our revolutionary forces has been proved by the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, especially the seventh one.

The labour movement in defence of the country along the Kampuchean-Thai border that was known under the codename "K-5" was successfully carried out despite its difficulty and complexity. Moreover, it was a correct, wise step taken by our party and state.

This difficult task was carried to a good end by the Army, the militia and thousands of civilians who had to surmount great hardship. Alongside the armed struggle, the conversion of misled people within the framework of the six-point leniency policy of the party and the state has become a mass movement and contributed to the further weakening and isolation of the enemy.

As a result of our strong position, many of our people have broken with the enemy and returned for reunion with their families and the society, bringing along weapons, ammunition and documents which they turned over to revolutionary authorities. Now, placing their belief in the revolution, these people are taking part in revolutionary activities in a way that suits them best. In return, the party, the state and the front, true to their policy, have assisted them in every way to secure their livelihood and guarantee their right as citizens.

As regard to the task of strengthening the Armed Forces, the front has joined other mass organizations, the Ministry of National Defence and the administration of all echelons in motivating the people to take part voluntarily in defending the fatherland. At the same time, the front has mobilized material and moral assistance to soldiers' families and the families of laborers engaged in border defence work.

The front has tried every way to strengthen the solidarity between the Armed Forces and the civilian population and to turn it into an indefectible force.

B. In service of the leadership of the party and administrative work:

The front has rallied a great force around the party and has urged the people to take an active part in the discharge of the tasks of building and defending the fatherland along the line of the party. This way, it has helped increase the leadership and militancy of the party and make it even more effective.

The front and mass organizations have joined the administration in social, economic and cultural management and have provided advice on solving everyday problems and social problems, and on how to meet the needs of the people without hurting their interests.

Unfortunately, party authorities and the administration at certain places have not given due attention to the front and other mass organizations. Instead of seeking their advice, they simply regard them as mere attachments. This is un-Marxist, un-Leninist.

C. Active participation in economic construction and in the improvement of livelihood and social life:

The front has painstakingly made clear to workers and peasants that they have a role to play in the restoration and development of our national economy. It has explained to them the existence of the different sectors of the economy, as defined by the party and the state, namely the state sector, the collective sector, the joint state-private sector, the family sector and the private sector.

Besides, the front has helped the peasantry in realizing their duties towards the state and the revolution, by urging them to step up production, plant subsidiary food crops of strategic value, promote stock breeding for haulage and for organic compost with which to raise plant output, accelerate the construction of small and medium irrigation facilities, improve seed selection and fight plant diseases. In brief the front has helped the peasantry in familiarizing themselves with intensive farming.

In addition, the front has given advice on restoring unused crop lands, on opening up new lands, on crop multiplication, on the exploitation of timber and on fishing, with warning against all unlawful practices.

Alongside with encouragement to production, the front has provided guidance to peasants in the exercise of their right to mastery and in their solidarity with workers so that they may become a firm mainstay of the front and do their part well in defending the fatherland.

D. Participation in the development of culture, education, public, health and the society as a whole:

On this subject, the front has joined concerned bodies in involving the entire people in the edification of a new culture. It has urged the people to do away with the old, reactionary, decadent culture and replace it with a new one for new people.

The front has also joined health organizations in involving the population in healthcare; in the development of their bodies and minds for the construction and defence of the fatherland. In direct contacts with the population, the front has always called for clean living.

Important progress has also been made in social affairs, like in the care of mothers and children, of supportless people, widows and servicemen's families.

Sport and artistic activities by the masses are developing step by step in a healthy and progressive way, keeping up with our times and possessing an appropriate content.

Transport and communications, commercial, financial and banking activities, and circulation of goods are making steps forward and changing for the better.

2. The building of the front at all echelons:

Front organizations in twenty-one provinces and cities have held their own congresses to elect their leading bodies. In accordance with the front statute, front organizations in many provinces and cities are strictly exercising the regime of meeting, reporting, going to the grassroots, studying and practicing criticism and self-criticism. Front organizations at urban, precinct, rural, district, and town-ship levels have their respective leading bodies.

3. International relations:

In execution of the foreign policy of the party and state, the front has an important role to play in international relations.

The frequent exchanges of delegations with friendly countries and the participation of the front to international conferences, congresses or visits and study-tours in friendly countries have strengthened our relations with and won the constant support and assistance both moral and material from those countries we are maintaining relations with. Various delegations of the fronts of friendly countries, of progressive organizations and friendship associations which have visited our country, have better understood the realities in Kampuchea and come up in support of our people's just struggle.

Our front has actively supported the international movement against war and the nuclear arms race, for peace, national independence and social progress.

Friendship associations under the fronts sponsorship such as the Kampuchea-Soviet Union, Kampuchea-Vietnam, Kampuchea-Laos, Kampuchea-Mongolia, Kampuchea-Cuba associations are in full activity. The Kampuchea-Soviet Union association alone has been developed with 31 chapters and 31 sub-chapters in ministries, branches, factories and enterprises, schools, provinces and cities. It

has also set up two clubs of its own. The Kampuchea-Vietnam friendship association has been extended to provinces and cities. It presently boasts 19 chapters and a number of sub-chapters.

Associations of overseas Khmers as the one in France have established good relations with our front. This is attributed to our clear-cut policy aimed at facilitating their contribution in terms of wisdom, moral and material resources to the cause of national construction.

4. Implementation of the policy towards intellectuals:

The front committees at all levels have paid attention to understanding and rallying intellectuals to mobilize their knowledge and ability in the service of national construction.

Since January 7, 1979, the day of liberation, our intellectuals, in spite of numerous difficulties in their daily life, have on their own initiative, put to use their knowledge, combining it with production at the service of the revolution.

Besides professional advancement, our intellectuals have followed and studied with special interest the party's guidelines and policies, the state laws, the domestic situation and the situation of the world revolutionary movement.

The intellectuals have warmly welcomed the policies of the party and the front, the laws of the state in a wide-based revolutionary movement with a view to bringing about dramatic changes and developments in Kampuchean society.

Our intellectuals have been involved in the implementation of every policy of the party. They have participated in consultative meetings, seminars on genocidal crimes, in activities against aggression by imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, in support of the good-will proposals of the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, including the Soviet Union.

Our intellectuals have clearly differentiated friends from foes, brought into full play their right to mastery of society, applied their knowledge to the production realities for the benefit of the revolution.

In the field of research, our intellectuals have made great efforts in conducting research work, putting to use their scientific knowledge and know-how. They have put their valuable experience at the disposal of the party, state and front thereby helping the latter improve their respective policies.

In the field of public health, our doctors, pharmacists and dentists, with high sense of responsibility, have thrown themselves heart and soul into the treatment of diseases and the protection of the people's health, especially for the wounded and combatants.

In the field of education, our intellectuals have attached importance to enhancing their educational and professional levels so as to build up a new culture and new-type man—the foundation of our revolution. A new contingent has emerged of cadres specialized in science and technology, economics, culture, politics.

In other fields such as art and culture, transport and communications, etc, the intellectuals have set examples on leadership, management and effectiveness and made worthy contributions to the restoration and development of the national culture and economy.

With regard to training and fostering cadres, a great deal has been done by our party and state. Today the number of intellectuals has amounted to 2,050 of whom 70 percent have finished political courses ranging from 6 months to 2 or 5 years. Some of the intellectuals have been given important party and government assignments.

5. Implementation of policies towards religions:

Basing themselves on the party's policy towards Buddhism, the front organizations at various levels have constantly paid attention to education work for monks to ensure that Buddhist worship is practised both in line with the Buddhist scripture and with the party policy and state laws.

To that end, two Buddhist conferences and one enlarged meeting on Buddhist affairs have been held; successive directives have been issued and other measures taken to materialize the party's policy towards Buddhism.

The front has helped the monks to grasp the party policies and state laws and persuaded the monks and people, members of the front, to strengthen their solidarity.

Under the guideline of the front, monks and Buddhists have rebuilt or repaired pagodas destroyed by the Pol Pot regime, and thanks to this, pagodas are open again on ritual and festival days. However, as the people's standards of living are still low, no new pagodas have been built. As for the pagodas which have been [words indistinct] by the people, it considers those pagodas a national cultural heritage and keeps them from being harmed by those who have not fully appreciated their national cultural values.

In response to the pressing requirements of the Buddhists, the front has organized a research group and published the triratana [Buddhist scripture] in Khmer.

The translation of the triratana was done without the state's financial assistance. On the contrary, a portion of profit gained from selling triratana copies has been delivered to the state.

Buddhist preaching which is performed four times a month over the radio and television network is warmly welcomed by monks, Buddhists and the people. This is

the proof of the attention given by the party, state and front to safeguarding the people's right to freedom of belief in line with the policy stipulated in Article 11 of the Front Statute and the Constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

This is contrary to the policy of the genocidal Pol Pot regime which attempted to bring religions to naught, ruin the moral and material historical values of Kampuchea.

A lot of monks have become skilled propagandists, good at persuading people to take an active part in production, selling agricultural products to the state, giving patriotic donations and assisting with the construction of schools, hospitals, roads, bridges, wells...Moreover, a number of monks have raised relief funds, collected donated paddy to sell to the state and assisted families in need as well as disabled soldiers' and combatants' families. The sum of money that the monks have persuaded the people to contribute to the construction and social work amounts to hundreds of millions of riels.

The monks have engraved in their memories the crimes the genocidal clique committed against Buddhism and the Kampuchean people, turning their hatred into practical deeds to make the people see through the enemy's wicked schemes which are aimed at eliminating the revolutionary gains, sabotaging religion and undermining the people's peaceful life.

Apart from their activities at home, our monks have also worked in coordination with Buddhist associations of various countries and progressive peace- and justice-loving organizations in the word to contribute their part to peace, safeguarding the survival of mankind against war, against the nuclear arms race triggered off by the international reactionaries.

Being a country member of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace, we also maintain good relations with Buddhists in various countries. Thanks to this we have helped many of them understand the real situation of Kampuchea and, as a result, they have given us both moral and material assistance. Every year, our Buddhist association has sent delegations to take part in international conferences, attend congresses or visit other countries. At the same time, we have received many foreign Buddhist delegations to our country. All this has rendered good services to our revolution, contributing to national construction and defence, to safeguarding world peace.

At present, throughout the country there are 2,400 pagodas with monks living in them and the monk population totals 6,500.

Conclusion of Political Report

BK2601132189 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0705 GMT 26 Jan 89

[Excerpts from the SPK continuation of KUFNCD 4th Congress Political Report]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Jan 26— Following are more excerpts of the Political Report presented at the Fourth

Congress of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland.

6. Implementation of the policy towards ethnic minorities:

According to a survey of the Ethnicities Department, there are still 36 ethnicities in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They are Cham, Lao, Thai, Tum Puov, Kouy, Stieng, Krol, Tha Huon, Prau, Mal, Pong, Krung, Sypre, Po, Kevet, Saouch, Lon, Charai, Chong, Nong, Rade, Samre, Kachang, Ka Chruk, Moy, Nit, Thnol, Kula, Khmer Khi, Anam, Kachok, Kayong, A Noong, Mo-ong, A Rach, Ka Ninh.

Up to now, our ethnicities have held aloft their diligent, honest nature, the spirit of national unity and international solidarity. They have staunchly struggled in the revolutionary movement. The brotherly peoples in the northeastern area have made a positive contribution to the defence and consolidation of the strategic base of the revolution and to the defence and building of the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos friendship borders as well.

Tragically, the feudal, colonial bourgeois and genocidal regimes mercilessly ostracized the various ethnic minorities. They denied the latter's legitimate status, and subjected them to oppression, exploitation, contempt and ruthless killings.

After January 7, 1979, the liberation day, our party and state worked out a policy towards the ethnic groups aimed at developing and fostering their revolutionary spirit, traditions of combativeness and national unity for the reconstruction and defence of the fatherland.

The Front at all levels have paid attention to the diffusion of the policy among various ethnicities, particularly in areas inhabited by ethnic minorities with a view to turning this policy into a reality.

We have sent missions to different areas chiefly to the northeastern area to propagate the party, state and Front policies on the one hand, and on the other, to meet with the people to come to know their aspirations and worries, difficulties and demands in their daily life in fighting, production and ideological work. First priority has been given by our party, state and Front to the improvement of the living conditions in all aspects of the ethnic minorities living in the northeastern region.

Our ethnicities have of their own free will followed political and literacy courses and helped build up a new progressive culture and art. Medical service has been recognized as the source of health and happiness. Medicines, medicinal herbs have been used, superstitions step by step done away with.

They have learned to settle down in villages, maintain sanitation, serve clean food, dress up neatly thus gradually getting rid of former endemic diseases.

As for the Islamic Cham ethnicity, their religious traditions have been increasingly respected by the party, state and Front. On the basis of the policy on religions, the Cham people have practised Islam in conformity with the Koran and the Hadjis. While practising their belief like other ethnicities, our Cham ethnicity have also taken part in national construction and defence. In concrete terms, in the three revolutionary movements, the Chams have on their own free will encouraged their husbands and sons to join the army and militia in order to defend the fatherland, the borderlines and their hamlets and villages. They have also taken an active part in boosting farming, fishing, animal husbandry, and handicraft industry. In addition, the Islamic Cham people have contributed to building schools and hospitals, helping families of wounded and fallen soldiers as well as those who are on the frontline.

Through Islamic practices, internal relations between Kampuchean Muslims and the World Islamic Conference for Peace have been developed in such a way that the world Muslims have extended their support to the righteous revolutionary struggle of Kampuchea. Moreover, many Muslims have even made material contributions to the building of our Kampuchean society.

II. Activity of the three mass organizations:

A. Trade Unions.

On the basis of the orientation worked out by the First Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions and of party and state resolutions and directive, the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions has focused on helping workers and employees understand their role and tasks in contributing to national construction and defence and the preservation of revolutionary gains.

Our workers have been able to successfully build up the self-defence forces at grass-roots level in the spirit of vigilance, combining production with safeguarding their factories and enterprises implementing military service among youth and workers in order to fight and get ready to fight in defence of their establishments, defeating the dark counter-revolutionary schemes of the enemy.

Along with inculcating the love of labour and the sense of responsibility in workers as masters, which means ensuring production with high productivity, high quality, good discipline, good skills, a high sense of protection of public property, the trade unions have organized 170,000 state employees and workers into trade unions who make up 80 percent of the total of number of state employees and workers. Trade union members now account for 95 percent and 77 percent of the total number of state employees and workers in Phnom Penh and rubber plantations respectively.

Generally speaking, they have step by step made progress, becoming a vanguard class in production and work, their will to endure hardships and overcome

difficulties has been evidently hardened; their sense of creativity and thrift has been increasingly enhanced; acts of corruption and embezzlement have been reduced.

Imbued with the spirit of creativeness and overcoming difficulties, rubber production workers have applied technical advances to their production so as to increase the amount of latex. The enemy's harassment cannot prevent them from carrying on their work. Workers at Kompong Som and Phnom Penh ports have striven to rapidly load ships and reorganize their docks. Agricultural workers in provinces and towns have vied with each other in operating tractors in order to expand the cultivable area, enthusiastically implement the state socio-economic plan.

Railway workers have at the same time repaired the destroyed rail and tried to cope with the enemy's sabotage, ensuring proper transportation.

Besides, trade union organizations have worked out and carried out many plans to guarantee the people's livelihood and security for state employees and workers, such as launching the family economy construction movement, keeping control of the monthly goods distribution, building creches and kindergartens, maintaining general sanitation, balancing incomes and expenditures, catering and educating good children, ensuring harmonious married life, thus making progressive and happy families.

The Central Committee of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions will continue its work of leadership, construction and organization in order to help the trade union organization constantly grow. At present, the Kampuchean trade union organization has rallied a contingent of cadres, state employees and workers around the party, constituting a firm support to the revolutionary administration, capable of fulfilling all the tasks entrusted by the party and state, making considerable contributions to the nation's revolutionary cause. The contingent of trade union cadres has been educated and trained while the working class has been gradually reinforced, thus bringing into play their right to mastery in labour, production and life. The role played by the working class and the trade union organization has been increasingly heightened in Kampuchean society and in the international arena as well.

Those achievements have been recorded thanks to the leadership of the party, the strict observation of party's and state's directive and resolutions by the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions.

Those professional projects, research work has been done so as to draw good experience with attention being paid to improving production quality and setting right shortcomings.

The dispatch of a number of cadres to help build up grass-roots unions in hamlets and villages has contributed to the construction of the actual force of the revolution in many localities.

B. Youth Union.

Since the First Congress of the Kampuchean Youth Association and the 2d Congress of the Kampuchean Youth Union, our youth have enhanced their revolutionary viewpoint, thinking and stand, been more confident in the leadership of the PRPK, clearly understood the day-to-day development of the Kampuchean revolution, clearly differentiated friends from foes, displayed absolute revolutionary stand.

Considering the above-mentioned as the starting point, the Youth Union has always emphasized the mobilization of young people in fulfilling with courage and determination the task of national defence, especially that of labour and defence of national borders. Together with the working people and peasantry, the young people have heightened a sense of labour to vigorously boost the production movement. Practical involvement of young people in the revolutionary movement has proved their constant progress. To name a few: tens of thousands of young people have taken part in revolutionary activities and joined the Armed Forces, making up the overwhelming majority of the self-defence and militia forces throughout the country...

Involved in the construction and defence of the "K5" line of defense, thousands of young militiamen have bravely defended the projects and the borderlines.

In the field of production, a great number of young people have enthusiastically taken part in restoring and developing the national economy.

Youth, pupils and students have always upheld a sense of labour, combined study with actual work.

The Central Committee of the Youth Union has constantly paid attention to educating union members, the expression of which can be shown by the sending of young people abroad for political and professional studies and by the successive holding of courses at central, provincial, city and district levels to improve the youth work.

The Young Pioneer organizations have made progress in carrying out the "three-good pioneer" motto: "Good child-good pupil-good morality."

Externally, our youth have established good relations with the youth in friendly countries and the world's progressive youth. The exchange of delegations between our youth organizations and different international youth organizations has been an important factor that helps progressive youth the world over better understand the real situation in Kampuchea and support our people's just cause.

C) Women's Union:

Every achievement recorded by the Kampuchean revolution is inseparably linked with the work done by our women. On the basis of the orientation and general guidelines worked out by the Central Committee of the Women's Union, the union's organizations at different levels have educated and stimulated women of all strata to bring into play the spirit of genuine patriotism and international solidarity, holding high the right to sex equality, vigorously pushing ahead the "five-good" emulation movement, successfully implementing the party and state policy of uniting the entire people, consolidating and promoting the strategic solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam, strengthening their solidarity with the world women in the struggle for national independence sovereignty and social progress. The Women's Union has striven to produce and train a contingent of cadres who are closely associated with its grassroots organisations capable of coordinating with state bodies and other mass organizations in order to promote the three revolutionary movements of the country.

In different forms of information and education, our women's political consciousness has been intensified. This is evident in their consciousness of their rights and duties, and their understanding of the real force of our revolution which is in the strong and victorious position in all spheres of life. Our women have greater confidence in the new regime, displaying clear-sighted stand and persevere spirit of struggling for national defence and construction; being resolved not to let any reactionary forces overturn the situation.

In the national defence movement, our mothers and sisters have encouraged their sons and husbands to fulfil their military service. Such acts have become fine tradition of our women throughout the country, even in the countryside and remote mountainous areas. Not only have they encouraged their sons and husbands to fulfil their national defence obligations and contributed to the construction of the Kampuchea-Thai border defence line, our women have also actively and creatively implemented the 6-point clemency policy of the party and state in carrying out agitation work among the enemy, using various forms and means to persuade enemy officers and men and their families to present themselves to the revolutionary administration and come over in increasing numbers to our side. Many unfortunate wives have so far rejoined with their families and led a happy life.

Thanks to the courageous acts of our women in mine-deactivation, dozens of hectares of land have been cleared, thus facilitating peasants in their production.

The education and training of female cadres have gained momentum. Party committees at various levels have chosen young and promising female cadres, especially those in the northeastern region for academic and political education courses with a view to further raising their level of knowledge.

Although still leading a life full of [word indistinct], Women's Union has, in the past several years, widened relations with women in different countries, especially consolidated the strategic alliance with Vietnamese and Lao sisters. As a result our womens' work has been gradually improved, our womens' sense of mastery enhanced, hence greater contribution of our women to the construction and defence of our Kampuchean fatherland.

Kampuchean women have actively supported women and people in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their just struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

We express our profound thanks to all progressive women for their sympathy and support—both moral and material—to the just struggle of the kampuchean people and women.

At present, the unions membership has increased to 1,800,000.

Orientation and Tasks of the Front In the Coming Years:

As a response to the situation of the revolution at this new stage, and in order to achieve the three objectives of the Kampuchean revolution this year as well as in the coming years, front organizations at all levels must accomplish the following tasks:

1. Constantly consolidate the worker-peasant alliance which constitutes the foundation of the United Front for the Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland and a requirement of strategic importance of the revolution at the new stage; constantly consolidate the monolithic bloc forces in service of national construction and defence.

2. Pay adequate care and attention to intellectuals who are an important force of the revolutionary movement; assist and create favourable conditions for ancient-regime intellectuals to apply their knowledge to national construction, educate a new, sufficient contingent of intellectuals for the various specialities who are capable of meeting the specific requirements of the revolution at the present stage, with particular attention to people of working-class or peasant background.

3. Create favourable conditions for the Buddhist clergy and faithful to contribute to national construction, particularly in the field of social construction and development; help them understand the policy of the party, state and Front and thus well combine to the nation.

4. Continue to implement in a comprehensive and practical way the policy on ethnicities at the grassroots, especially in the northeastern provinces, with stress on education, health care and social life, bring into play the

spirit of national unity, patriotism and the traditions of struggle of our ethnicities: constantly heighten their knowledge in politics, culture, science-technology and a civilized way of life.

5. Promote motivation among the masses to ensure their effective revolutionary activity in all fields: maintain firm contacts with the grassroots as an important, imperative task for front organizations at all levels to channel all moral and material forces on rapidly accomplishing the key target of building strong hamlets and villages, politically, ideologically, militarily and economically.

6. Assist and encourage the masses to understand their right as master of the society and use it properly to help intensify the leading role of the party, consolidate the administration and enforce state laws in accordance with the motto: Party's leadership, state's management, people mastery.

Broaden the information and education network to encourage the masses to observe party policy and state laws.

7. Involve all strata of the population in patriotic emulation for production, for thrift and for the fulfillment of state plans: encourage them to participate in building the society under the mottos: "Joint efforts by the state and the people" and "Everything for national construction and defence".

8. Mobilise the masses for effective operation of the five sectors of the national economy, chiefly to implement the programme on restoring and developing the four key branches, namely food production, the rubber industry, forestry and fishing: launch a movement of rural reforms in conformity with the motto. "Clean hamlets, good fields" in order to improve life's quality.

9. Implement the policy towards the frontlines by constantly encouraging all forces of the society to fulfill their obligations to national defence and, in particular, stimulating young people to voluntarily join the army, the militia and the police in sufficient numbers and with sufficient quality, for the good discharge of their task of national defence, carry out with success the policy towards the non-combative segment of the population by giving assistance to the families of wounded veterans, of the killed in action and of those serving at frontlines.

10. Step up ideological work for the forming of new people and a new culture with a national character: exert efforts to eliminate all manifestations of a negative, hybrid culture whose harmful effect on the building of a new regime is enormous: join efforts with other authorities in severely dealing with law breakers and economic saboteurs: gradually build up a new way of life in keeping with national traditions.

11. Carry out the 6-point policy of leniency of the party and the state with regards to misled people still in enemy ranks by patiently persuading them to return to the

national community and to their families: carry on with the policy of national reconciliation of the People Republic of Kampuchea to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem: continue our policy towards overseas Kampucheans to broaden our contacts and rally more forces for the cause of national construction: strengthen our policy of solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, with progressive, peace and justice upholding organizations the world over. Special importance is to be attached to strengthening the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant alliance, and important factor which guarantees the victory of the Kampuchean revolution.

12. Form a rational structure of the Front at all levels especially governing bodies at rural districts, urban precincts, provincial towns, suburban townships and grassroots units—a key issue of strategic dimension concerning the consolidation of villages and hamlets: ensure the qualifications and abilities of the front workers who form the bridge between the party and all social forces and a solid mainstay for the party and administration. To this end, theoretical, ideological and professional training is indispensable. 13. The front at all levels is to keep in close touch with party and administrative organs for their guidance and assistance.

Congress Adopts Resolutions

BK2701071789 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0545 GMT 27 Jan 89

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 27 Jan—Following is the full text of the resolution adopted at the Fourth National Congress of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland [UFCDKF] held in Phnom Penh from Jan. 25-27, 1989:

"In the light of the resolution of the Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and of its own constitution, the UFCDKF held its fourth national congress in the capital city of Phnom Penh on January 25-27, 1989.

The congress wishes to express profound gratitude for and absolute belief in the correct, creative leadership of the PRPK [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party], the sole organizer and leader of the Kampuchean revolution who decides its victory.

The congress wishes to express deep gratitude and respect to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the PRPK Central Committee, president of the State Council and president of the Honorary Presidium of the UFCDKF National Council, for his instructions on the state of the revolution, at this new stage of history in which Kampuchea has to be on its own in the discharge of all its noble revolutionary tasks.

The congress warmly acclaim the great advance in all fields in the past ten years which has provided the Kampuchean revolution with fundamental premises to enter into this new stage of history while making it possible for the safe withdrawal of a large part of the Vietnamese volunteer army and of Vietnamese experts after the completion of their noble internationalist mission in Kampuchea.

The congress sincerely applauds and commends all the armed forces, public employees, intellectuals, the clergy, the various ethnic groups and the Kampuchean people as a whole who have made so many sacrifices to make valuable contribution to the defence and reconstruction of the country. The congress also expresses its joy at the worthy contribution by overseas Kampucheans.

The congress hails the front delegations and delegations of other mass organizations from fraternal countries, and sincerely thanks them for their participation. Their presence is an encouragement to the UFCDKF in its effort to carry out its task. It is our belief that in the present context of the world a valuable contribution can be made to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress by strengthening cooperative relations among fronts and other mass organizations and social bodies in all countries, especially those in the socialist countries.

The congress expresses its resolve not to let the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of genocide return to power. It will do that by working with a greater sense of responsibility under any circumstances in helping thwart all enemy schemes while providing the revolution with a stronger, victorious position, consolidating our control of the situation, and enhancing self-reliance in national defence and construction.

The congress hails and fully supports the seven-point statement on national reconciliation made by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This is a clear expression of the government's great responsibility for the sacred aspiration of our people, and is in line with the trend for dialogue and reconciliation fast developing in the world and in this region as well.

Any solutions to be reached must respect the interests of the Kampuchean people, most especially their right to live in peace and security, without the threat of a possible return of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of genocide. This includes respect for and full implementation of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, the kingpin, without which nothing can be done. The congress demands that the United Nations reconsider its erroneous resolution by ousting from its midst the clique of murderers that still is masquerading under the signboard of "Democratic Kampuchea", and by restoring to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the sole legitimate, authentic spokesman for the Kampuchean people, the right to represent itself at the United Nations and other international bodies.

The congress unanimously holds that more common efforts are needed in this region and the world at large for an end to all bellicose policies and all acts of genocide, which are the root of instability in this region, and that the formation of military alliances, the construction of arsenals, the provision of sanctuaries and their interference in the internal affairs of independent, sovereign states are putting regional peace and security in jeopardy and are impeding the quest for peace in Kampuchea. Such being its view, the front voices support for recent developments in the relations between the Soviet Union and China, between China and India and between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states. Among these, mention should be made of new changes between the Indochinese countries and Thailand which are exerting a beneficial influence on the quest for an equitable, reasonable political solution to the Kampuchean problem, and which constitute a new effort at building a peaceful, friendly, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia.

The congress acclaims and supports "perestroika", the renovation and the restructuring efforts in the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. That is a progress along the line of social advancement and world detente. As such, it is in the interest of peace on this planet. The congress welcomes the peace proposals made by the Soviet Union, including the one concerning Asia and the Pacific, and also the statement made at the 43rd UN General Assembly by Comrade M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as a major contribution to the consolidation of mutual trust and understanding and the lessening of confrontation in this region and the world at large.

The congress warmly supports the struggle of other peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America, most particularly the just cause of the peoples of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Palestine, Angola, South Korea, Namibia, South Africa, and other peoples now struggling for freedom, national independence, democracy and social progress.

With great attention, the congress has listened to the political report by the UFCDKF, the report on the orientation and tasks of the next five years, the report on amendments to the front's statute, and addresses by delegations representing the front and other mass organizations in fraternal countries.

With unanimity, the congress now adopts resolutions on the following points:

The congress agrees with the correct assessment of the front's work since its third national congress, as made in the political report. It takes note of the fact that the front is continuing the glorious tradition of the Kampuchean Front for National Salvation, that it owes its success to the awakening of the people and is motivating the latter to promote their tradition of tireless struggle and strive

in the revolution movement for the sacred objective of unity for the construction and defence of the Kampuchean fatherland and for the strengthening of the peasant-worker alliance and the broadening of national unity on the principle of the love of the country and respect for the interests of the people.

The congress fully agrees with the orientation and tasks set for the next five years, also with the immediate tasks in the mobilisation of all social forces for further advance in national unity and in the cause of national defence and construction.

The congress fully agrees with the report on statute amendments with realization that the new statute will act as a firm basis for the further mobilisation of national unity as required by the new situation and as demanded by the strategy of the party, the state, the front and the people for this stage and in the future.

The congress has unanimously elected a new national council with members for the success of the front in its new tenure.

The congress calls on all Kampuchean, whether they live inside the country or abroad, to ceaselessly consolidate national unity and the solidarity that binds all the fraternal peoples in Kampuchea and to promote their love of the country and of the new regime and their role as master of the country, so as to take part with still greater enthusiasm in the revolutionary movement for the success of all political tasks set by the party, all state laws, and all political tasks assigned by the front.

The congress believes that with the unity of the party, the administration and mass organizations, with the close relations between the various echelons and with the highly valuable proletarian solidarity, Kampuchea's revolutionary cause will be crowned with success.

Congress Issues Appeal

BK2701140989 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1107 GMT 27 Jan 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 27—The fourth national congress of the United Front for National Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland made an appeal at its closing session on Friday.

The appeal reads:

The Fourth National Congress of the KUFNCD was held on January 23-27, 1989 in an atmosphere of unity and identity of view.

It takes note of the fact that since its founding on December 2, 1987 the front has persistently followed a strategic line in mobilizing the strength of the great unity among the people for the defence and reconstruction of the fatherland that was destroyed by the genocidal clique of Pol Pot, for the rebirth of the whole society and a happy life for the

people. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has enjoyed growing prestige and increasing political and diplomatic support on the international arena.

The congress warmly thanks the entire Kampuchean people and highly praises them for their ardent patriotism and their staunchness. Traditionally industrious, courageous and resilient, they have made all-out efforts for the success of their noble tasks of rebuilding and firmly defending the legacy handed down from their ancestors.

The congress highly values the undiluted sense of patriotism nurtured by overseas Kampucheans who, in great longing for the country, are contributing in their own means to its reconstruction.

The congress expresses sincere gratitude to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and the other fraternal socialist countries whose pillar is the Soviet Union, and to various international organizations for their material and moral assistance to the just cause of the Kampuchean people.

As pointed out at the fourth national congress of the KUFNCD, the successes we have recorded in the past ten years in maintaining an advantage on the battlefield while building and consolidating the bases and forging ahead with the four main branches of the economy, have served to strengthen the strategic posture of the Kampuchean revolution. At the same time these successes have facilitated social development on the beautiful Angkor land of ours. This notwithstanding, the road ahead of us is still full of obstacles planted by the enemy who, in their multiform schemes and acts of sabotage, are taking advantage of our policy of national reconciliation to embark on a new adventure against the gains of our revolution. Moreover, still greater efforts are required of us for further socioeconomic development to meet the people's growing needs.

At this new stage of history, we must discharge all the tasks by ourselves. For this reason, the fourth national congress of the KUFNCD calls on venerable monks, compatriots living inside and outside the country, as well as those in the ranks of the Khmer opposition groups, to rally to the bloc of great national unity for the following tasks:

—To [words indistinct] of the PRPK Central Committee and other party resolutions, the political platform of the front and state laws in order to improve ourselves in politics, culture, science and technology; to learn from the masses and enhance our sense of responsibility in the discharge of the tasks set by the party and the people.

—To consolidate solidarity among the various fraternal peoples in the country, international solidarity, and mutual love and mutual assistance in production and in the defence of villages.

—To preserve the fine traditions of the nation and protect the historical relics at the Angkor temples, the many pagodas, state property and historical relics relating to our people's struggle, especially evidence of the crime of genocide perpetrated by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

—People who have been taken away by the enemy either by will or by force, should rise up to free themselves and return for reunion in the national community and for participation in the construction of the country.

—To consolidate solidarity and friendship with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, especially the solidarity among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos; to unite with other peoples in the struggle for peace and justice in the world; and to actively contribute to peace, to international stability and security, and to the civilization of mankind.

—To keep always burning our hatred for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of genocide and their close associates, and expose in time all the schemes and acts of sabotage with which this clique and their backers are seeking to stage another bloodbath in Kampuchea.

—To translate our hatred for the Pol Pot regime of genocide into action for the defence and construction of the fatherland while resolving not to let this regime stage a comeback, by endeavoring to carry to success the three main tasks set by the fourth congress of the PRPK, namely:

- A) building our bases and making them really firm to cope with all eventualities;
- B) building strong Armed Forces; and
- C) stepping up political and ideological education among public employees, the masses and the Armed Forces.

—To keep going full steam ahead the three movements of not giving the enemy a breathing spell whether in the interior or along the border, stepping up production and gaining more strength for the revolution, and ensuring Kampuchea's steady advance with initiative and in security whether or not a negotiated solution will be arrived at.

It is our belief that with our unity under the banner of the KUFNCD and under the leadership of the PRPK, and with our ardent love of the country, we shall win and keep advancing along the path of social development and within the framework of independence, sovereignty, democracy and peace, our just cause being part of the common struggle for peace, stability and security in this region and in the whole world.

As the world situation is developing in a way favorable to peace, disarmament and the settlement of disputes through negotiations, and as new charges have occurred in Southeast Asia, particularly in the relations between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states that are

signaling the end of confrontation and the beginning and development of coexistence in peace and cooperation, the fourth national congress of the KUFNCD calls on state leaders, personalities, politicians, social activists and all other people in the ASEAN countries to contribute, in their own means, towards:

- Consolidating the trend for detente and breaking the ice between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN state;
- Forging ahead with the joint Indochinese-ASEAN effort at a just, reasonable political solution to the Kampuchean problem on the basis of national reconciliation and the prevention of a possible return of the Pol Pot regime of genocide, which is the cause of all instability in this region, and
- Laying the foundation for neighborly relations in equality, friendship and cooperation in the interest of each country and for the conversion of Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship, cooperation and prosperity.

Convinced that the cause of peace, security, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia will receive greater attention and impetus, and that a political solution will soon be reached for the Kampuchean problem thanks to the joint effort of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries and other concerned parties, the KUFNCD appeals to the countries and parties concerned to take a more flexible, more realistic, more sincere attitude to help bring peace to the Kampuchean people and formulate a new approach on the basis of good relations between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states.

Indonesia

Mokhtar Predicts Solving of Cambodian Issue
BK0102033489 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0228 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Jakarta, February 1 (OANA-ANTARA)—Former Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has expressed his certainty that this year the Kampuchean conflict will be settled and economic development in Vietnam will grow rapidly.

It is not impossible that Vietnam will become the next Asian "tiger", the term used to describe some Asian nations like Singapore and South Korea which have been able to boost their economic progress in a relatively short time.

During a lecture on "South-East Asia in Post Kampuchean Conflict Era" organized by the Indonesian Executive Circle (IEC) here Tuesday [31 January], Mokhtar said that his prediction is based on the fact that Vietnam is rich in natural resources and its people are known to be hard workers.

Today, there are four nations dubbed as the "Asian Tigers". They are Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Singapore, with Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia vying for similar "title".

Vietnam, Mokhtar said, will speed up its development activities and catch up with the above-mentioned nations.

On Kampuchea, the former foreign minister said that it will also pay attention to its economic programs. However, before establishing trade and economic relations with other countries, Kampuchea will need at least five years to build its physical, administrative as well as legal infrastructure.

According to Mokhtar, all nations will tend to tie good cooperation with both Vietnam and Kampuchea in the future and Singapore will occupy the top position in cooperation programs in the field of service and banking.

Peaceful coexistence will emerge in South-East Asia, Mokhtar said, adding that so will better economic as well as trade cooperation.

However, there might be several obstacles that will hamper the process of reaching for the two mentioned objectives.

Among them are state boundaries and marine product exploitation in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

Both issues have the potentials of hampering regional cooperation and one of the methods to prevent them is by setting up a common development zone such as the one organized by the Indonesian and Australian Governments in Timor Sea.

The issue of Spratly Islands, according to the former foreign minister, possibly will also become a problem because it concerns several nations like Malaysia, the Philippines, China, and Vietnam.

Criticizes Actions of Cambodian Factions
BK0102084889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT
1 Feb 89

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Feb 1 (AFP)—Former Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has criticised the warring Cambodian factions for failing to settle their difference at a time of high hopes of an end to the conflict.

"A very, very big problem ... is the inability of the Kampuchians (Cambodians) to agree among themselves at a time when the international politicking on the crisis has promised a solution," THE JAKARTA POST quoted Dr. Mokhtar as telling a luncheon meeting Tuesday [31 January].

Dr. Mokhtar said the most difficult part of any settlement was what kind of government Cambodia should have in the future, an apparent reference to demands by the leading figure in the resistance, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, that the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh be dissolved.

Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen has rejected this demand.

"If they (the factions) cannot solve it, then nobody can," Dr. Mokhtar said. "There is little reason for this conflict to continue, unless something has gone terribly wrong with the Kampucheans." [passage omitted]

Leaders of Cambodian Factions To Attend JIM

PK3101093589 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0700 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] Leaders of the three Cambodian warring factions have agreed to attend the meeting to seek a solution to the Cambodian conflict that will be held in Jakarta next month. The three leaders made a joint announcement in Bangkok yesterday following a meeting with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. Present at the meeting were Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, former Prime Minister Son Sann, and the Cambodian leader in exile Prince Ranariddh.

During the meeting, they expressed optimism on the probability of achieving progress in the talks that will be held in Jakarta. The second Jakarta informal meeting, JIM 2, will be attended by, among others, officials from Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and ASEAN.

Reports from Beijing said that the foreign ministers of Australia and China had met and their talks touched on the Cambodian issue. The Australian foreign minister has confirmed that China and Vietnam have reached an understanding on the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has stressed that Thailand will open trade links with Cambodia only after the warring factions in that country achieved a political solution. Based on the long-term interests of Thailand, the measure taken is aimed at transforming the conflict-ridden Indochinese region into a business region.

Laos

Relations With Thailand Show Improvement

BK0102054589 Vientiane Domestic Service
in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Feature: "Thai-Lao Relations in New Stage"]

[Text] Thailand's Voice of Free Asia [VOFA] radio, in a program broadcast in early January, carried an article entitled: The Atmosphere Is Bright for Thai-Lao Relations in 1989. In addition to noting a good atmosphere in

Lao-Thai relations following the Lao-Thai joint statement of 25 November last year, the article talked about the first meeting held in Bangkok by the Lao-Thai joint border committee and about the exchange of delegations between the two sides, for example trade delegations. It also pointed to the scheduled visit to the LPDR by Praphat Limpaphan, deputy foreign affairs minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, in the near future.

The VOFA article is seen as giving straightforward views in a creative manner on Lao-Thai relations. As is seen, Lao-Thai relations in the new stage have been gradually improved, particularly after the heads of government of Laos and Thailand signed the Lao-Thai joint statement on 25 November. New steps of progress have been achieved in trade relations and cooperation as well as in the settlement of various remaining problems, including that of the dispute over the border area in Laos' Boten District and Thailand's Chat Trakan District.

All these have been mentioned not just to please listeners, but there is concrete evidence to prove them. For example, following the signing of the Lao-Thai joint statement on 25 November 1988, the two sides set up the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint committees. The Lao side itself also set up the Lao-Thai Friendship Association on 19 December last year. Besides, General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander in chief and acting supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, and delegation visited Vientiane 12-13 January, at the invitation of General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the LPA General Staff, and held consultations with the Lao side on certain bilateral military tasks. At the same time, Dr Subin Pinkhayan, minister of commerce of the Kingdom of Thailand, and delegation also came to visit Laos. In addition, delegations of various Lao services, such as a delegation of businessmen who have maintained trade relations with Thai companies, also traveled to the Kingdom of Thailand during the same period.

Noteworthy is that in late December, the Lao-Thai joint border committee met for the first time in Bangkok, as noted in the VOFA article. The significant point is that following the meeting, the two sides signed a joint memorandum, thus paving the way for an early settlement of the remaining border problem. The sooner the settlement of the dispute is made, the better it is for the fruitful development of the relations and cooperation between the two sides.

Regarding Lao-Thai relations in the new stage, most political observers have come out with positive appraisals. However, certain persons have wondered why a Thai-Lao cooperation committee has not yet been established. Or if it has already been established, why has there not been any announcement on it as the setting up of the Lao-Thai Friendship Association has been publicized? Along with this, other observers have come out with questions: How about the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao cooperation committees, and when will they be set up? It appears that until now, neither side has taken any action

on it and that a number of Thai strategic goods remains banned to Laos. Still, why have both sides highly appreciated the bilateral cooperation?

All these remarks seem to be quite reasonable. But certainly everything will go step by step on the basis of the Lao-Thai joint statement of 25 November 1988. However, it does not mean that the Lao and Thai peoples have forgotten the past painful lessons arising from the acts of ill-intentioned elements in Thailand. The Lao and Thai peoples have always remembered those who have sabotaged and obstructed the implementation of the Lao-Thai joint statements of 1979. Therefore, the two peoples of Laos and Thailand must not allow the painful lessons to recur.

Joint Military Committee With Thailand Meets
BK3101124689 Vientiane KPL in English
0902 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] Vientiane, January 31 (OANA-KPL)—The Lao-Thai military committee met on January 30 at the Thai Muang Phae village, Na Heao District, Loei Province.

The Lao side was led by Colonel Somboun Sisavat and the Thai side by Colonel Thawisak Khetsali.

The sides informed each other about the development of the situation along the Lao-Thai border since their last meeting held on January 10.

Also studied at this session were questions relating to complete demilitarization of the disputed area.

The sides, on this occasion, made on spot inspection of the area in question.

The next round of meetings will be held in February.

USSR, SRV, PRK Send Army Day Greetings
BK2901112089 Vientiane KPL in English
0907 GMT 29 Jan 89

[Text] Vientiane, January 29 (KPL)—General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the Lao PDR, received telegrams of greetings from General Le Duc Anh, General Tie Banh and General Dmitriy Yazov, ministers of national defense of Vietnam, Kampuchea and the USSR, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the LPA.

The telegrams highly hailed the brilliant deeds of the LPA in firmly safeguarding the national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Continued support to one another was assured in the telegrams.

The three ministers also wished the minister of national defense of Laos and the rank-and-file of the LPA good health and great success in national defense and socialist construction.

Philippines

PRC Parliamentary Delegation Ends Visit
HK0102031389 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] China's National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee Vice Chairman Ye Fei assailed the United States Congress for passing a bill establishing relations with Taiwan [sentence as heard]. Ye Fei told a pre-departure press conference at Manila's airport that the Taiwan Relations Act is the only obstacle in [words indistinct] China relations because everybody knows that Taiwan has been a part of the China mainland even during ancient times.

Ye Fei, accompanied by his NPC delegation, returned to Beijing at 2:45 pm yesterday after a week-long sentimental journey here that took him to Tiaong, Quezon, where he was born. He said China appreciates very much the Philippine Government's adherence to the one-China policy. Ye Fei, however, emphasized that China is not opposed to the development of trade, culture and technological relations with Taiwan on a people-to-people basis by the Philippines.

Manglapus Reports on Border Talks With Malaysia
HK3101142789 Hong Kong AFP in English
1021 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] Manila, Jan 31 (AFP)—The Philippines cannot guarantee that Malaysia will allow Filipino fishermen to work disputed waters around the Spratly Islands despite recent Manila-Kuala Lumpur talks, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Tuesday.

Mr Manglapus said however, that the Philippine Navy would not arrest Malaysians fishing in areas claimed by the Philippines.

The two countries held two days of talks on the problem last week in Malaysia at Manila's request, but Mr Manglapus said there had been no "preliminary understanding" that Filipino fishermen would not be arrested.

"Our fishermen are properly advised," he said.

The strategically important Spratly Islands which lie along shipping routes between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, are claimed in whole or in part by Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, China and Taiwan.

"We are not in the habit of arresting fishermen in those areas. Our armed forces are otherwise occupied," he told reporters.

"The talks were held in great cordiality," he said, adding that the "outlook is optimistic that some agreement can be reached on a modus vivendi." Both sides have agreed to continue the talks here in March.

"The parameters are very clear and that is to achieve a modus vivendi so that the fishermen of both sides may fish in those waters without fear of being harassed," Mr Manglapus said.

Manila requested the meeting after the Malaysian Navy arrested 50 Filipino fishermen in April for fishing in the area without a permit.

Malaysia held the fishermen for four months until a local court acquitted them.

World Bank President To Visit for Debt Talks
HK3101064989 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 31 Jan 89 p 13

[Text] World Bank (WB) President Barber B. Conable will visit Manila next month to discuss with the Philippines economic managers the bank's thrusts in the country, according to Finance Secretary Vicente R. Jayme.

Conable will arrive in the country on February 14 upon the invitation of the Philippine Government.

The government is expected to initiate talks on the \$10 billion Philippine aid plan during the WB chief's visit.

Conable is being considered to chair the aid plan, which will be funded by around 12 donor countries and some multilateral financial institutions like the WB.

Jayme, however, noted that Conable's visit would center more on discussions about the WB programs here than the \$10-billion aid initiative.

The Philippine Government is currently negotiating with the WB for some \$630 million in new loans for the financial and energy sectors.

Last year, the government availed itself of \$200 million fresh borrowings from the WB to finance the rehabilitation of government corporations.

In addition, the government still can draw the remaining \$100 million last tranche of the \$300 million economic recovery loan.

This is expected to be disbursed in the first quarter of this year, although earlier reports noted that the WB has been urging for a definite privatization program for the remaining financial institutions that are still in government hands.

These included the Union Bank of the Philippines, which is majority owned by the Social Security System (SSS), and the International Corporate Bank (Interbank), which is 60 percent controlled by the National Development Co. (NDC). The NDC is the investment arm of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).

Aquino To Meet IMF Officials 31 January
HK0102025789 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino is expected to use her persuasive powers today on Mr Ulrich Baumgartner, the head of mission, and on the members of the International Monetary Fund [IMF]. The president will meet with the IMF officials at Malacanang today, together with the Philippine panel headed by Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez. In a talk with Malacanang newsmen, Secretary Jayme said the talks are progressing well. The Philippine panel had been given specific instructions by the chief executive to convince the IMF of the Philippines' urgent need to sustain its economic growth. "We can only do this," she said, "if we are given better terms." The talks, which are intended to allow the country to make use of the \$900 million extended fund facility and the \$400 million contingency fund facility, resume today after a 2-month recess.

Aquino Ill; Meetings Canceled
HK0102113789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] The cabinet, headed by Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig Jr, today approved measures to ensure women's rights and their role in nation-building. President Aquino did not attend the meeting due to an ear infection. More from Sel Baisa.

[Begin recording] The cabinet's action followed presentations made by Patricia Licuana, chairperson of the National Commission on the Role of Philippine Women. The measures also seek to enhance the role of women in the country's development efforts. Licuana claimed that the measures will not only promote the development of women but also that of the entire nation. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Malacanang today canceled the president's scheduled meeting with officials of the IMF. The meeting was reset for tomorrow morning.

The meeting was canceled after her doctor advised rest for the president, who is suffering from an ear infection. As a result, her scheduled meeting with a noted Chinese businessman was also canceled.

The palace expects the president to be back at work tomorrow.

SRV Coconut Export Proposal Under Study
HK3101022989 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0100 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] The government is studying the SRV's offer to set up a joint coconut export program to socialist countries, namely the Soviet Union, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia. According to Philippine Coconut Authority

chairman Jose Romero, Vietnam has proposed transferring our technology to their as yet not progressive coconut industry. Romero said he will be going to the USSR this coming month to hold talks on generating greater coconut export volume to that country.

Aquino Invited To Address UNESCO Session
HK2801050789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Text] President Aquino will go to Paris to speak before the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, or UNESCO. According to UNESCO Director General Federico Mayor who visited the country, the president accepted his invitation but no date was set.

Mayor said that he will also invite the president to attend a conference on the drive against illiteracy.

Aquino Relatives Said To Support Honasan
HK3101113789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] President Aquino ordered an investigation into reports that two of her relatives are supporting renegade Colonel Gregorio Honasan. The president instructed Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief General Renato de Villa to verify the reports. Sel Baisa for the details.

[Begin recording] Military authorities reported that Henry and Eduardo Cojuangco are Honasan's financiers. They are also cousins of the president. The Cojuangcos' alliance with Honasan was revealed in a military intelligence report.

Meanwhile, the president today said that she was still awaiting the adoption of a resolution that would impose penalties on a family owning a tri-media outfit in the country. [end recording]

Former Guerrilla Says AFP Full of 'Scalawags'
HK3001064389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 30 Jan 89 pp 1, 10

[Text] Senior Philippine Military Academy [PMA] cadets will graduate earlier than scheduled this year because the Armed Forces urgently needs more junior officers in the field.

A military source told the INQUIRER there is a shortage of lieutenants because many of them have been killed in the campaign against insurgency.

But military officials denied that the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] was losing its lieutenants to the enemy.

In Cebu City, meanwhile, Victor Corpus, a former renegade Army officer who was reinstated as a lieutenant colonel, said over the weekend that the Armed Forces is still full of scalawags and power-hungry officers.

Brig. Gen. Honesto Isleta of the Armed Forces' Joint Chiefs of Staff said the rescheduling of the PMA graduation ceremonies this year was aimed at merging the occasion with the PMA's foundation rites and the AFP anniversary celebrations.

Isleta said the PMA foundation day is originally set for Feb 17 while the AFP anniversary is on March 21. He said the Feb 19 graduation which falls on a Sunday, was a "compromise" date for the three occasions.

A total of 111 members of the PMA Class'89 will graduate in ceremonies scheduled on Feb 19 at Fort del Pilar in Baguio. The annual rites are traditionally held on the third or fourth week of March.

President Aquino, as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, will address the graduates and commission them as either second lieutenants or navy ensigns.

The source said the AFP headquarters in Camp Aguinaldo is even considering giving the biggest distribution of graduates to the army and no longer assign any to the navy.

The army, he explained, is on the forefront of counterinsurgency operations.

By procedure, cadets are made to apply for the major service of their choice and are accepted depending on the vacancy in the quotas of the army, navy, constabulary and the air force.

Lieutenants are usually assigned in the field as leaders of small military units which conduct patrols and direct offensives against communist rebels and other lawless elements.

In denying a shortage of lieutenants in the AFP, Isleta said:

"If we want lieutenants, there are hundreds applying, not necessarily from the PMA." He was apparently referring to enlisted men commissioned and trained throughout their military career, or those classified as military integrees.

But he did not answer when asked if the AFP would rather wait for the more competent, better trained PMA graduates.

Two junior officers argued that until 1980, the annual graduation ceremonies of the PMA were held on the second week of February. They said the rites were moved to March starting with Class'80.

Corpus, who defected to the communist New People's Army after he led a raid of the PMA armory in 1971 and served as NPA training officer until his capture in 1976, was reinstated in the military by President Aquino based on the petition signed by his PMA classmates after the EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] revolution.

Corpus, who is currently chief of the combat research division under Brig Gen Lisandro Abadia, deputy chief of staff for operations, was in Cebu with Abadia for a speaking engagement.

He said his current job is to keep combat statistics so that the armed forces may analyze and learn lessons from them. He claimed that his office has added all the statistics with the conclusion that "we are on the winning side" although the AFP had lost some major engagements with the NPA.

"We stress the bad points so that our field commanders can correct them," he said.

Corpus said that prior to his current duty, he was with a study group headed by Navy Capt Rex Robles who, he said, tried to recruit him for the last coup attempt.

"The people have just gone through a military dictatorship. There is no way they will support another military dictatorship after bitter lessons of the past," he said.

He added that the military leadership is trying to weed out the scalawags and the politicized officers to earn more respect and support from the people.

Officer Denies Charges

HK310111189 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] An AFP official today confirmed the existence of a force manipulating the military to advance the personal interests of a handful of powerful persons in the government.

In a news conference held at noon today, Navy Captain Rex Robles criticized the unfounded statements issued by former renegade Lieutenant Colonel Victor Corpus who charged that the military is still full of scalawags and power-hungry officers. Corpus' statement was published on pages 1 and 10 of the PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER yesterday.

According to Robles, Corpus has no authority to make the statements, particularly the attacks against Robles and implications that the latter was involved in anti-government activities.

[Begin Robles recording in English] For over 2 years now, I have kept my peace when Victor Corpus assailed my professional reputation in public, using the reprehensible method of trial by publicity. I have kept my peace as Corpus talked to various groups in the Armed Forces of the Philippines which include officers of the different services, and even cadets of the Philippine Military Academy. In many officially-sponsored forums, he would casually and habitually portray me a coup plotter and hence a threat to the stability of this government.

I have kept my peace, even as I saw that Corpus talked in blissful disregard of explicit orders coming from no less than the Chief of Staff General Renato S. de Villa, and the Secretary of National Defense Fidel V. Ramos.

Today, I have decided to break my silence, compelled by the urgent need to protect the military establishment from being further torn apart by Corpus' pseudo-revelations. For, indeed, Corpus' revelations are totally false and dishonest and tend to exacerbate cleavages, if not create fresh divisions where none have existed before in the AFP.

In a front-page news item in the PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER of January 30, 1989, Corpus once more gratuitously discredits the AFP by declaring that it is still full of scalawags and power-hungry officers. By what authority does he make this extraordinarily derogative and irresponsible statement? Does Corpus speak for the AFP leadership? Then, Corpus lamely adds that, quote: The military leadership is trying to weed out the scalawags and the politicized officers to earn more respect and support from the people, close quote.

The military leadership, in my humble opinion, is not merely trying to weed out the undesirable soldiers from the Armed Forces of the Philippines. This connotes a degree of impotence in the military leadership that I am not prepared to accept. I firmly believe that, contrary to the claim of Corpus, the military leadership has greatly succeeded in weeding the AFP of scalawags and power-hungry officers. But with the prominent exception of Victor Corpus himself, who probably personifies just this role in some of our military officers today: He is weak, incompetent, dishonest, publicity-hungry, mentally unstable, cowardly, and corrupt. He hides these ugly traits behind that level facade of moral superiority and a carefully contrived underdog image.

Consider that if Corpus has knowledge of any serious wrongdoing on my part it is his duty as a citizen of this republic to accuse me before the proper court, which he has consistently failed to do.

Consider that the spectacle of a junior officer accusing a senior in public of a serious crime constitutes a breach of discipline punishable under the Articles of War—namely, disrespect toward superior officers.

Consider that I was properly assured by Secretary Ramos as early as December 1986, and Gen de Villa as late as May 1988 that they have ordered Corpus to desist from this...from not attacking me in public, which orders Corpus appears to have willfully disobeyed again and again. Such actions being punishable under the Articles of War—willfully disobeying a superior officer.

Consider that Corpus in his letter to me dated 7 November 1986, was totally disrespectful in tone and employed choice expletives, half-favored in military circles but totally improper for use in addressing a superior officer. Again, punishable under the Articles of War—provoking speeches or gestures.

Consider that Corpus' actions, the names he chose, his language, and his wild allegations constitute utterly unbecoming conduct, and exhibits him as morally unworthy to remain a member of the honorable profession of ours. In short, Corpus' actions are a disgrace to the military class.

Why then does Corpus continue to make an issue of my being an alleged coup plotter? Much more to the point, how can he be allowed to do so in spite of direct and unequivocal orders from the two highest officials of the Department of National Defense and the Armed Forces of the Philippines? Is Victor Corpus untouchable? If so, who is protecting him? [end recording]

Robles also said that although Corpus has again donned military uniform with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the reserve force, Corpus cannot escape the reality that he was sentenced by Military Commission No 2 to die by firing squad for raiding the PMA armory on 29 December 1970.

Furthermore, he said that it will always remain in the records that Corpus was one of the 90 persons led by Jose Maria Sison who were charged by a military tribunal for rebellion in connection with the "MV Karagatan" case. Corpus also cannot ignore the fact that up to now he has not been granted an absolute presidential pardon in these two cases.

This, according to Robles, was contained in a letter by Gen Fidel Ramos as chief of staff to President Aquino on 15 August 1986. Based on legal issues, Corpus does not have sufficient qualifications to be commissioned into the AFP.

Because of this, Robles claimed that Corpus' attacks against him, NBI [National Bureau of Investigations] director Carpio, and former Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo are significant and demonstrate ulterior motives.

At the same time, Captain Robles also referred to an article written by Immigration Commissioner Miriam Defensor Santiago and published in her regular column "Gadfly" in the PHILIPPINE PANORAMA. The article confirmed the existence of corruption in the military but claimed that this weakness should not be used by manipulators, saying that in spite of its weakness, the military remains a force to reckon with.

Aquino Dismisses Coup Rumors

HK0102084789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino dismissed reports of new coup attempts against her government. She made this remark in response to allegations by Navy Captain and former Reformed the Armed Forces Movement member Rex Robles that manipulators in the military are out to divide the AFP.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said he has not seen any documents that would support Captain Robles' allegations.

According to the president, she is confident of the people's continued support for her administration.

[Begin recording in English] [Reporter in progress] ...and warned Captain Rex Robles about a possible coup attempt. Any reaction to this?

[Aquino] I really do not want to comment on that.

[Reporter] Has this coup been reported?

[Aquino] No, no report has been given to me. And as I have said before, there is no way in which they can get enough forces to support them. I am very confident that with the people's continued support for me, it will be very difficult for them to engage in any activity such as that. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Secretary Ramos reported an eight percent decline in the strength of the NPA at today's cabinet meeting, which tackled the country's peace and order situation. Ramos claimed that the AFP had successfully checked the NPA's influence in hundreds of barangays through its special operations teams. The civilian population plays a big role in the implementation of these operations.

However, AFP Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa emphasized that protection accorded to these communities was not sufficient and blamed this on the sluggish implementation of the Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Unit program and the reduction in the AFP appropriations for the program.

President Aquino did not attend today's cabinet meeting because she was reportedly suffering from a viral infection of the ear. However, her doctor said that all the president needed was sufficient rest.

Ramos Orders Investigation

HK0102115789 Quezon City GAM 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos ordered AFP Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa to verify Navy Captain Rex Robles' accusation that there are several groups and

factions in the military who are manipulating the Armed Forces. At today's news conference, Ramos said he will also ask for the investigation of allegations that the Cojuangcos are funding renegade soldier Gringo Honsan's operations. He refused to give additional information and simply said that this matter is under study.

[Begin Ramos recording in English, in progress] ...in the execution of more than 30. I am asking the chief of staff to verify these reports that emanated from the NCR [National Capital Region] Defense Command. And until I get that report, I'm sorry I cannot comment on this. But certainly we will act on any verified report where the instability of the government would be affected. [end recording]

Ramos Vows To Clean Up Military
HK2701143389 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 27 Jan 89

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has vowed that he will clean up the ranks of the military and raise its credibility. The cleanup will include the discipline of the regular Army and the police forces, the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] and CAFGU [Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Units] members. He said that there is a need to monitor the activities of the CAFGU because any misdeed done by any of its members could affect the military's credibility. Secretary Ramos earlier asked field commanders to ensure that each CAFGU unit is performing well.

Meanwhile, Secretary Ramos has called for the strengthening of relations between civilian and military groups to prevent the threats facing the country this year.

Ramos Cites Improved Peace, Order in 1988
HK0102120989 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Great improvements were made in the country's peace and order situation in 1988. This was announced by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos today in an interview with newsmen. Ramos attributed the improvements to the fewer number of crimes, the surrender of guerrillas, and arrests of ultra-rightist rebels.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] We appear to be on the right track with our approach strategy, which combines political reforms, economic development through the livelihood programs, and social reforms supported by military and police operations. [passage indistinct] It is not a total war strategy. It is a total approach strategy—this must be intensified in 1989. [end recording]

Manila Intensifies Anti-Sparrow Drive
HK3101120389 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts in Tagalog 1030 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] The government will intensify its operation against the NPA Sparrow units and criminal syndicates in metro Manila.

Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig ordered the peace and order councils to cooperate with the police and the military. Here is Veronica Baluyot with the details:

[Begin recording] Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig today presided over the metro Manila peace and order council meeting of mayors, police superintendents, and other police officials.

Capital Command [Capcom] chief Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre delivered his annual report on Manila's peace and order situation.

Aguirre said the government is leading the battle against the communist guerrillas in the cities but he stressed that the NPA Sparrows who appear occasionally in Manila remain a problem. Aguirre also noted the problem of criminal syndicates involved in kidnapping and holdups. He called on the mayors and other local officials to cooperate to curb urban insurgency and to arrest the criminals in Metro Manila.

[Begin Aguirre recording in English] All we have to intensify is our intelligence to identify them. Get the cooperation of the public, the civilian leadership, and the civilian officials of the metropolitan cities and towns in order that we can utilize their activities.

You know, they are just like ordinary civilians. You cannot just identify them without the public cooperation.

So, what is needed is really civilian, military, and police teamwork in this matter. [end recording]

Foreign Department Says MNLF Not Like PLO
HK0102040989 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 1 Feb 89 p 7

[By staff member Romina N. De Los Reyes]

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] must not think itself another Palestine Liberation Organization, the Department of Foreign Affairs said in a statement Friday.

"There is absolutely no factual or legal basis for comparing the MNLF with the PLO," Pacifico Castro, director-general for Middle East and African Affairs said in a rejoinder to an interview with MNLF chief Nur Misuari which appeared in the SAUDI GAZETTE.

"The question of Palestine was in the League of Nations in 1922 and in 1947, the United Nations by General Assembly Resolution No. 181, divided Palestine into two, one Jewish state (Israel) and one Arab state (Palestine). When the Philippines became a charter member of the United Nations in 1946, Mindanao was an integral and indivisible part of the national territory of the Republic of the Philippines. All United Nations members who are also OIC (Organization of Islamic Conference) members are committed to respect the Philippine sovereignty and territorial integrity," Castro wrote.

On Jan 26, Misuari said in the SAUDI GAZETTE "The greatest obstacle to the solution of the Bangamoro [Moro homeland] problem, the implementation of the Tripoli agreement and the continuation of the peace process, is President Corazon Aquino."

Misuari said Mrs Aquino had blocked a planned trip of senators and congressmen to Jeddah to meet with him on the possible resumption of peace talks between the MNLF and the government.

"Six months ago, they (the congressmen) had tried to convince President Aquino to resume peace talks. But she never answered them to explore with us the moves for peace process...The fate of the Tripoli agreement is in the hands of these congressmen but Malacanang Palace is interfering all the time," Misuari said.

Misuari said Mrs Aquino could very well have implemented the Tripoli agreement but instead chose to allow Congress to pass an organic law on the autonomy of Mindanao.

"And when the congressmen took the initiative of passing the bill for implementation of the agreement, she came in the way and that proved amply that she was against implementation in its letter and spirit," Misuari added.

"It is clear now (that) with the obstacle created by Malacanang Palace, the hope of peace is even much dimmer than we thought," he said, adding that the MNLF's admission to the 46-nation OIC would be "the real key to the future of the Muslims."

The PLO is a member of the influential OIC.

In his rejoinder, Castro pointed out that the MNLF currently suffers factionalism.

"Nobody should question the sincerity of the Philippine Government in institutionalizing autonomy in Muslim Mindanao because this is mandated by the Philippine Constitution," Castro said.

Muslim Groups Ally To Seek Mindanao Federation
HK0102102589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 31 Jan 89 p 3

[By staff writer Rowena Bundang]

[Text] The secessionist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Mindanao Independence Movement (MIM) are exploring the possibility of forging a tactical alliance to work for a federal system of government in the south. Both have rejected the proposed autonomy for Mindanao.

This was disclosed by Rep. Socorro Acosta (LDP) [Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino—Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Bukidnon, during a joint hearing yesterday of the House committee on local government and on Muslim affairs on the proposed organic act on Mindanao autonomy.

Acosta said MIM chairman Reuben Canoy told her over the weekend that he was scheduled to meet with MNLF chief Nur Misuari next week to discuss plans and their "common stand" on the autonomy proposal.

"Misuari is amenable to a federal system of government," Acosta quoted Canoy as saying during their meeting in Cagayan de Oro City with Muslim and Christian leaders.

Canoy said the MIM is against the autonomy act because it would only divide the whole of Mindanao.

In the same hearing, an aide of Rep. Guimid Matalam, (LDP, Maguindanao) Muslim affairs committee chairman, disclosed that Ustad Zain Jali, MNLF spiritual leader, in a telephone conversation with Matalam, reiterated that the group will not take part in the deliberation on the organic act.

Jali said he is only following "a strict order" from Misuari that "talks with any government official is out of the question at the moment."

Rep. Micael Mastura (LDP, Maguindanao), who had proposed the inclusion of the MNLF and other groups in Mindanao in the deliberations, said he was optimistic that the secessionist leaders will reconsider their position. "Misuari never opposed autonomy in any of his speeches," Mastura noted.

MNLF Not on Islamic Conference Agenda
HK3101064389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 31 Jan 89 pp 1, 8

[Text] The bid of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] for full membership in the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) will not be taken up in the OIC meeting next month, according to a report from Saudi Arabia.

In Jeddah, the Jan 26 issue of the SAUDI GAZETTE quoted MNLF leader Nur Misuari as saying President Aquino was interfering with the drafting of the organic act for Mindanao autonomy and was "the greatest obstacle" to the peace process in the south.

In a telex to the foreign office, Philippine consul general to Jeddah Candidato Gutoc denied reports the MNLF application for membership in the powerful OIC was on the agenda of the 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) as claimed by Misuari. In fact, he said, the agenda has not yet been drawn up.

The ICFM meeting is scheduled in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on March 13-16.

However, Misuari told the GAZETTE that the MNLF will present its problem to the ICFM and formally seek the elevation of its status from observer to regular member.

Sources at the foreign office said Misuari's arrival in Jeddah was apparently due to the government's plan to block the membership bid of the MNLF in the OIC.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus is also scheduled to visit Riyadh within the next few days to brief Arab leaders on the Mindanao issue.

Gutoc said the MNLF issue was never mentioned in the OIC's first conference of culture ministers last Jan 25-27 in Dakar, Senegal. The two-day conference reviewed a report submitted by OIC secretariat on activities of various Islamic cultural groups and to study cultural strategy for Islamic world.

The ARAB GAZETTE said Misuari has blamed Ms Aquino for blocking the implementation of the solution to the Mindanao problem, the Tripoli Agreement and the resumption of peace negotiations with his group.

Proof of this, Misuari said, was the president's displeasure with the scheduled visit of four Muslim congressmen to Jeddah to meet with the MNLF leadership on the possibility of resuming the peace talks in the south.

The four congressmen, he said, wanted the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement and the resumption of the peace talks but Malacanang had been interfering with their efforts.

He said the draft of the organic act was already very weak, but Ms Aquino did everything to remove names and important points which she thought would conflict with the security aspects of the agreement.

"It is clear now that with the obstacle created by Malacanang, the hope of peace is even much dimmer than we thought," he said.

Thailand

Sitthi Asks for Indian Aid in PRK 'Deadlock'
BK3101112589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
31 Jan 89 Afternoon Edition p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila this morning called for India's hand in breaking the deadlock to the Kampuchean peace negotiations.

India, he told visiting India's Foreign Minister Natwar Singh, should use its influence with the Phnom Penh regime by asking the latter to soften its position in the upcoming peace talks in Jakarta.

Foreign Ministry's deputy spokesman Pratyathawi Tawethikun said Sitthi made these points during a meeting with Natwar Singh, India's minister of state for foreign affairs, at the Foreign Ministry.

Hun Sen, Sitthi told Singh, should take a softer position on a peace deal or he, Hun Sen, would lose more than gain.

Briefing Singh on Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhavan's Kampuchea diplomatic initiative, Sitthi said that Hun Sen visited Bangkok in his individual capacity, and not as prime minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK). Bangkok does not recognize PRK.

Sitthi said Hun Sen's stand was relatively resolute in his talks with Chatchai and Thai leaders last week. Hun Sen was adamant on the question of the formulation of a national reconciliation council to oversee Kampuchean reconciliation following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

"Hun Sen still wants to keep the PRK's position in the peace process," the deputy spokesman quoted Sitthi as saying.

Pratyathawi added that Hun Sen insisted on a quid pro quo between the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the PRK's demands for a cessation of foreign support and aid to the resistance guerrillas.

Leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) yesterday agreed to attend the second round of the Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM II), scheduled for February 19-21. Therefore Hun Sen should respond positively, Sitthi said.

During this morning's meeting, Singh also briefed Sitthi on the results of the recent visit to India by Vietnam's communist secretary general Nguyen Van Linh and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Singh said the Vietnamese leaders had reaffirmed their plan to complete the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea by September.

Sitthi and Singh agreed that JIM II would serve as an "extremely important" forum in the search for Kampuchea peace and expressed hopes that the meeting would be fruitful and lead to an expanded JIM in the near future.

Article Assesses Impact of Hun Sen Visit
BK3101030589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
31 Jan 89 p 8

[Article by Khian Thirawit, professor of political science at Chulalongkorn University and director of the university's Asian Studies Institute in Bangkok: "Hun Sen's visit: Some Thoughts on its Implications on Thailand"]

[Text] When our neighbour, Democratic Kampuchea, was invaded by a much stronger foreign force, Vietnam, Thailand, together with other ASEAN members took a stand. Rightly, we opposed the Vietnamese invasion.

Thailand was greatly affected by the Vietnamese invasion and subsequent occupation—with all the refugees and cross-border fighting—and could not afford to remain neutral or idle. For 10 years Thailand maintained this stand.

Our foreign policy objectives consisted of two parts: the external and internal dimensions. In the external dimension we have consistently demanded that the Vietnamese troops be totally withdrawn from Kampuchea. In the internal dimension we hope to find a solution acceptable to all parties concerned that would be conducive to peace in Kampuchea. Finally, we proposed a way by which to promote national reconciliation: The creation of a four-party coalition government that would introduce a much desired self-determination, to be accomplished by a general election.

For 10 years prior to Hun Sen's visit to Bangkok last week, Thailand's diplomatic efforts were aimed at achieving the said policy objectives. While the results of this diplomacy might not always have satisfied Thailand, at least the objectives were acceptable to all parties involved, especially to the four Khmer factions and Vietnam, who had agreed, in principle, on the eventual complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the formation of a four-party coalition government. Differences remained as to the details and means by which to achieve those ends.

However, firm pursuit of these objectives meant that progress could be made together with the parties involved on steps beyond the already agreed principles: on creating workable mechanisms acceptable to all parties in the conflict so as to achieve the complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal and Kampuchean national reconciliation. Diplomatic moves in that direction were actually underway, with or without coordination, in Jakarta, Beijing, and Moscow at the time when there was a diplomatic coup in Bangkok.

Now, it is not clear what the real motives are behind Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan's initiative for inviting Hun Sen to Bangkok. Were Gen Chatchai, his advisers and the Army united in abandoning the established Thai foreign policy and diplomatic objectives?

In taking over the diplomatic function from the Foreign Ministry, do they have a different set of policy objectives? And what are their policy objectives?

Initially, I thought that whoever stages a coup d'etat must have a plan. But that assumption may not apply to this case. At one point I was inclined to believe that the coup stagers wanted to change Thailand's policy from one of opposing Hanoi and Phnom Penh to one of supporting—a 180-degree shift! This belief was encouraged by the way Hun Sen was treated, as well as the result of Hun Sen's visit.

—But later I was confused by the loud and clear denials from both Gen Chatchai and Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut about any change of Thai policy towards the Kampuchean problem.

Whatever is in the minds of Gen Chatchai's advisers is still open to guesses. My questions are as follows:

- Were the people involved in the diplomatic coup aware of the fact that any drastic diplomatic move always needs to be guided by a policy objective?
- Did they agree among themselves as to what kind of a policy objective they wanted?
- Did they ever give thought to the fact that diplomatic activities must be consistent with a policy objective?

Modern diplomacy is distinct from that of the "dinosaur age", as has been suggested by Gen Chatchai. He should add also that modern diplomacy should be dissociated from family diplomacy. When you give a child a candy he may love you and give you a kiss, but a negotiating party may respond differently—it may question your motives behind any lavish treatment.

We gave Hun Sen's delegation all it wanted, including a free ride on a Thai Air Force plane between Bangkok and Vientiane, but Hun Sen's response to our kindness was different from that of a child.

Modern diplomacy cannot completely dissociate itself from conventional wisdom. Relevant to Hun Sen's visit is Sun Wu's often quoted 6th century B.C. dictum: "Know yourself, know your enemy, fight a hundred battles, win a hundred victories." I am not suggesting that Hun Sen should be treated as an enemy, but at least he is a party to the conflict. We should ask ourselves: Do we know him well? Who knows the Kampuchean political culture behind Kampuchean political behaviour?

What disturbed me most was when I heard Gen Chatchai said that he invited Hun Sen to Bangkok to learn what Hun Sen wanted. Surely there must be someone around my great prime minister capable of telling him what Hun Sen wants.

What disturbs me even more is the apparent lack of knowledge about ourselves. If our prime minister knew his own foreign policy community well, he would have refrained from inviting Hun Sen to Thailand.

Only our national enemies hope to see a split in our national unity, a slide in our national credibility, and disintegration of our friendly ties with the international community. Hun Sen's visit has these consequences.

The only positive impact we can hope for is the lesson we will learn from these mistakes. Feuds and rivalries between existing foreign policy mechanisms in Thailand have reached the "bursting" point, and if we manage to put a stop to this phenomenon hereafter, a "psychological breakthrough" will have been achieved for ourselves.

For the academic circle, to whom I belong, or am being held captive, success in our career comes largely through individual indulgence. We are inclined to monopolize the truth and behave accordingly. We are in fact dictatorial in the realm of knowledge and yet are often prone to criticize political and military dictators, our close natural allies.

This individual monopoly is fine so long as we exercise our privileges only in the unarmed intellectual world. A country can afford to have thousands of intellectual dictators, as they cannot do much harm to society. But once intellectual dictators step into the realm of practical politics, they have to learn how to work constructively in cooperation with other relevant communities.

Humanitarianism has increasingly played an important role in international politics. But one can only apply humanitarian concepts to a specific issue from a broad perspective. If humanitarianism is over-used emotionally, it not only harms national interest but also defeats its original purpose.

Prime Minister Chatchai's new diplomacy has been partly tinted by emotional humanitarian concerns, which has caused chronic friction with conventional Thai foreign policy. The current Khmer problem is a case in point. According to this line of thought, the 1975-1987 Kampuchean atrocities are identified personally only with Pol Pot and his remaining clique, as if they alone were responsible for the genocide. Hun Sen, Heng Samrin and more than 40 percent of the other present leaders in Phnom Penh who also took part in the "killing fields" are excluded from all the sins according to this emotional humanitarianism.

Other sources of "evil" such as the Kampuchean political culture, the US war legacy, the Vietnamese involvement, and the contemporary influence of the Chinese cultural revolution, and so on, are not properly evaluated. The 1975-1978 atrocities and the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea are not seen as separate acts. The sufferings of Khmer and Vietnamese civilians as a result of Vietnamese military action are also not considered.

These narrow and emotional humanitarian concerns are understandable, but when used out of proportion, they result in an incorrect policy.

I wish those "economic animals" who are inclined to consider economic factors over all other interests were more far-sighted. Their eagerness to trade with the People's Republic of Kampuchea could prolong the war in the country. Trade cannot be conducted safely without peace. This government is wholeheartedly behind businessmen, but there is no immediate need for businessmen to rush for profits in Indochina.

Thai businessmen should limit their contacts in Vietnam and Kampuchea in line with our overall national policy, and not subvert our policy. Moreover, as a nation we want to preserve our good reputation and do not want to be branded as an "economic animal".

Hun Sen's visit may also serve as a reminder to Gen Chatchai to review and improve the conduct of our foreign policy. Coordination in policy-making, or decision-making, is imperative. The conduct of foreign policy should be based on the principle of the division of labour. We cannot prolong our past practices, even by a single day, and expect to muddle through, both in policy and diplomacy.

Finally, it is hoped that the prime minister and his advisers realize that one of the sources of our current problem is due to our past success. Our foreign policy has been based on conventionally accepted international principles as well as national interest, and this has successfully boosted Thailand's international credibility.

This diplomacy has yielded positive results. These successes have psychologically strengthened our confidence over our future direction. We should take care, however, that this confidence does not turn into arrogance.

Moreover, our policy has to be formulated collectively and our diplomacy has to be implemented modestly, with international support.

We should also learn and recognize the wisdoms of others, internally and externally. In international politics, friends are our strength.

Extreme independent postures may beget isolationism—an outcome that neither Thailand nor any other country is great enough to afford.

Chawalit Delivers Armed Forces Day Speech
*BK2701111589 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1345 GMT 25 Jan 89*

[Recorded speech by General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, acting supreme commander and Army commander general, on the occasion of 25 January Armed Forces Day]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] At present, the world has reached an important turning point. The world is leaving an era of war and entering an era of peace. Leaders of world powers and other countries are trying to end the wars in various parts of the world. Disarmament, relaxation of tension, and cooperation in various aspects have clearly become the global trend.

Dear compatriots, the Thai Armed Forces realize that security from internal and external factors is essential for the national development. A state of war is an obstacle to the development in all fields, particularly in the economy. For this reason, the Thai Armed Forces feel that their most important duty is to create security both from internal and external factors. This has been successfully achieved.

Concerning the situation at the northern and northeastern border near the LPDR, the Armed Forces of the two countries realize that Thailand and Laos have had long lasting relations and the two peoples share similar languages, cultures, and religions. Therefore, both countries should try to clear up misunderstandings between each other. The Thai Armed Forces have been trying to achieve peace, strengthen brotherly relations between the two countries, and transform animosity into friendship, to enable the government to expand trade and investment and improve relations. The atmosphere of peace, friendship, and cooperation in developing the livelihood of the peoples on both banks of the Mekong River is proof of the success of the Thai Armed Forces' effort to promote peace.

Turning to the situation at the eastern border near Cambodia, the Thai Armed Forces have been trying to strengthen the border forces and create understanding among all sides, particularly those involved in the settlement of the Cambodian problem. The Armed Forces have achieved the goal of making our neighbors accept the principle of respect for Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It has worked toward stopping acts of encroachment on Thai territory.

Operations by the Thai Armed Forces have improved the situation along the border. This has contributed to progress in the process of negotiations toward achieving settlement of the Cambodian conflict and the self-determination of the people of Cambodia. There has been a tendency toward peace and safety at the eastern border, similar to the northern and northeastern borders.

On the western and northern borders near the Socialist Republic of Burma, the Thai Armed Forces have made all efforts to establish peace and end the narcotics problem that is a great danger to mankind. The Armed Forces have effectively been trying to promote good relations with military leaders and leaders of all sectors in Burma. At this initial stage, there has been an agreement that internal conflicts in Burma must be contained inside Burma and must not be allowed to cause difficulties or losses for the Thai people living along the border areas. Our Thai Armed Forces will pursue the principle of having all parties reach an understanding and cooperate with each other through peaceful means. Leaders of all sides in Burma have responded to our good intentions.

However, the situation in Burma is very complicated. If the hostilities in Burma end, all interest groups there will suffer great losses. [sentence as heard] Therefore, they have to prevent this at all costs. There have been regular attempts to create confusion and start rumors, but these attempts will not be able to block the determination of military leaders in the region to create peace, or block the wishes of the people for peace, or block the world's trend for peace. [passage omitted]

Even though we have laid down correct fundamental procedures for building national security, the threats from the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] still exist. CPT activities still continue to be aimed at reviving an insurgency war inside the country. The fight against the CPT must therefore continue, but the method and level of this fight has to be more developed and diversified.

Dear compatriots, the Armed Forces want all people to work for national security and the people's welfare. We must cooperate to achieve this goal. Dear compatriots and fellow soldiers, although our major task is to fight poverty and build a durable peace, the Armed Forces have undergone complete modernization in terms of soldiers' morale, capability of weapons, modern technology, and advanced strategy and tactics, making them strong and ready combat forces to forever preserve national independence, the throne, territorial integrity, security, and happiness of the people.

Role of Chawalit, Armed Forces, Discussed
*BK3101073189 Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA
in Thai 8 Jan 89 pp 11, 12*

["Report" by Suwaphong Chanfangphet: "The Thai Armed Forces in 1989, a Development for Greater Mobility Before Chawalit's Term Is Over"]

[Text] The role played by the armed forces in 1988 was quite flashy. It stirred up controversy and comment—both positive and negative—in particular, concerning the moves undertaken by Army Commander in Chief and Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, which are quite interesting for observers.

To present an overall picture of the Armed Forces' achievements last year, we have classified what was undertaken by the Armed Forces in categories as follows:

Gen Chawalit continued the policies he laid down the preceding year. First, he has been trying to answer the need for housing facilities for low-ranking officers. Gen Chawalit reiterated this policy each time he visited Army, Navy, and Air Force units upcountry. This made him popular with low-ranking officers.

He has also been trying to improve the knowledge and skills of soldiers at s by adopting measures and requirements to encourage self-improvement. This includes regular tests of the physical fitness and capabilities of soldiers. This policy achieved results to a certain degree.

In terms of weapons, the Armed Forces, in 1988, made an interesting advance in efforts to make the Armed Forces "small, but efficient." Stress was placed on the self-reliance of the armed forces.

It is very interesting that the Armed Forces, under Gen Chawalit's leadership, have been trying to free themselves from dependence on the United States in terms of weapons.

Although Thailand and the United States, in 1988, were successful in pushing ahead the program to set up a joint U.S.-Thai war reserve stockpile (the latest agreement was signed on 1 April 1988), it seems the gap is wider when it comes to U.S. arms assistance to Thailand, which has taken on a more "business-like" nature. This is different from what it used to be—cooperation between allies who depended on each other. This, plus the Thai Armed Forces' budget constraints, has forced Gen Chawalit to look to other countries as weapons suppliers for Thailand.

The country that attracted Thailand the most is the PRC, and Thailand has drawn itself unprecedentedly close to that country in terms of military relations. Not only has the Thai Army ordered weapons from China, but the Navy and Air Force have turned to China as a weapons supplier.

A major success is the agreement between China and Thailand to set up a joint weapons stockpile, which the Thai military prefers to call a spare parts depot. This kind of weapons cooperation between a free-world country and a communist socialist country is unprecedented.

It came as a surprise not only to the United States, but also to ASEAN members—particularly Indonesia which expressed uneasiness with the news. Indochinese countries, meanwhile, openly claimed that the move would intensify tension in the region.

Under the 1988 program of procurement and purchase of weapons and of national defense, the air force commissioned one squadron of F-16's at its 1st Wing Command in Nakhon Ratchasima Province. It acquired a

highly sophisticated air defense warning system with automatic radar control for 10 billion baht, and prepared a study for the future purchase of F-7M aircraft from China. The Navy, meanwhile, signed a contract to buy four frigates from China with Stingray torpedos for installation on antisubmarine patrol boats for 300 million baht. The Army placed an order for T-69 tanks and Model 85 personnel carriers from China.

Gen Chawalit's policy of modernizing and improving the efficiency and self-reliance of the armed force has been well received, especially by armed forces personnel and interested parties. However, the quick change has caused some uneasiness among friendly allies and raised the question of whether such a policy shift is a risk for Thailand. This is something to follow.

A discussion of the military's role would not be complete without mentioning its drive to forge better relations with Thailand's neighboring countries, especially Burma. In fact, the armed forces have accomplished a great deal in this area over the past year.

No one has forgotten the fierce battle that erupted early last year between Thailand and Laos for control of Ban Romklao in Chat Trakan District, Phitsanulok Province. And, no one can forget the picture showing the affection between Lao Chief of the General Staff Gen Sisavat Keobounphan and Gen Chawalit. The two contrasting incidents occurred only months apart. This is another big surprise in Thailand's diplomatic turnabout.

Gen Chawalit's visit to Burma in April 1988, with a big delegation, was a major event aimed at opening the door to the neighboring country on our western border, which is prone to problems. Then, he made a controversial visit to Burma on 14 December to negotiate for the repatriation of dissident Burmese students. That move has drawn both negative and positive reactions.

Gen Chawalit's efforts over the past year to improve relations with neighboring countries is based on his belief that in the future, there will be fewer and fewer international conflicts in the world, especially due to differences in political ideology. Thailand must therefore adjust itself to the changing situation and trend. In order to coexist peacefully with its neighbors, Thailand must first achieve mutual understanding and create friendly relations with them. Anyway, Chawalit's style as well as his surprise moves have stirred up controversy and criticism on a large scale.

However, no matter how strong the criticism, it is believed Gen Chawalit will pursue a policy based on this conviction. The campaign will become even more intense in 1989. In addition to the diplomatic offensive in 1988 to build good relations with Thailand's neighbors, the Armed Forces under Gen Chawalit's leadership also assumed leadership of development work in the country to the point that it was often criticized of taking over others' jobs.

The Armed Forces retorted that development work is a major branch of duties assigned to it, and especially, that it considers all development projects initiated by his majesty the king to be priorities. The Armed Forces pledged to do its best to effectively implement royally initiated projects.

At the annual meeting to evaluate its performance against the communists in the 1988 fiscal year—in addition to the declaration that a revival of the CPT's armed struggle will not be allowed and that actions will be taken to achieve complete democracy—it was clearly stated that the armed forces will conduct development efforts to effectively eliminate poverty among the people.

Gen Chawalit declared that the armed forces of the future will have to declare war on poverty. Several projects were launched in last year, such as the green northeast project, the Doi Tung development project, the Tapi River basin development project, and the new hope project for the people in the five southern border provinces.

As the armed forces have conducted more development projects—to the point that development will soon become their basic task—Gen Chawalit has unveiled a new armed forces organization. That is, a "development division" is being established in every army region.

These divisions will be directly involved in development. In the past, the armed forces' development activities drew manpower and funding from combat units, overburdening them. For this reason, Gen Chawalit's intention is to establish divisions strictly to go on the offensive on the development front.

On the military reshuffle, it is acknowledged that in 1988 Gen Chawalit was able to cleverly solve the problems associated with the annual reshuffle. He opened up new positions (the deputy supreme commander posts and the 1st and 2d Army Corps) to alleviate the crowded armed forces.

Gen Chawalit chose to make no changes at the top of the pyramid, retaining the five top army generals in their posts, and he temporarily defused the acute conflict in the air force by promising a rotation of the officials involved. However, some people feel the 1988 reshuffle was no more than sweeping the dirt under the rug—just buying time.

Therefore, the 1989 reshuffle will pose a problem for Gen Chawalit and will test the effectiveness of his method of compromise and flexibility. It remains to be seen whether he will make a sacrifice by resigning to make room for his colleagues and those below him.

In 1988, Gen Chawalit faced numerous storms, some of which forced him to keep a low profile in order to save himself. The first storm was the Ban Romklao incident in which Gen Chawalit was on the receiving end of both

true and malicious stories. Sukhumphan Boriphat, a university professor, charged that Chawalit, a communications officer, wanted to prove himself as a combat officer by ordering troops to dislodge entrenched Lao soldiers, causing Thai soldiers to suffer heavy casualties.

After that, Gen Chawalit reacted to the claim that the army was no longer capable of staging a coup by claiming he could stage a coup if that was what the country needed and the people approved. His remarks drew vigorous criticism, forcing him to refrain from making political comments for quite a while.

However, not long after that Gen Chawalit made headlines again by saying permanent officials should be allowed to enter politics. This remark drew a response from M.R. Khukrit Pramot, who charged that Gen Chawalit's comments were aimed at paving the way for his becoming prime minister.

Gen Chawalit was also criticized over THE WASHINGTON POST's allegation that Thai soldiers were diverting funds intended for anti-Vietnamese Cambodian resistance forces.

It is likely that criticism of Gen Chawalit will continue as long as he remains in his current position and refuses to clarify what he plans to do after he leaves the army. (He has repeated many times that he will resign.)

Gen Chawalit's broaching of the subject of his resignation after his resignation was rejected in May 1988 leads people to wonder whether he really wants to resign and if he does make another request, what Gen Chawalit will do. The topic of his resignation is worth following because the question of whether or not he resigns will have repercussions in the political and military sectors.

If Gen Chawalit resigns in May or October, what will he do afterwards? If he chooses to stay, how will he handle the pressure generated by those in the long line below him waiting to advance?

It appears that Gen Chawalit wants the issue to remain a mystery because if questioned, he merely says it is private business. Everyone is waiting to find out what Gen Chawalit finally decides to do.

In 1989, the Armed Forces will proceed along the lines Gen Chawalit has set—to advance toward being a small, but modern and efficient and to hold aloft the development banner. They will work to achieve Gen Chawalit's belief that regional peace is attainable. Their efforts to improve ties with neighboring countries will continue.

On the political front, the armed forces are not likely to make many changes. In particular, the term, the Armed Forces support the legitimate government, will often be publicly said. The armed forces are likely to limit themselves to being supporters, not the party applying pressure.

Although the Armed Forces have undergone development and possess a strong system, Gen Chawalit's role and what he decides to do in the future continue to be a major indicator of the direction of the armed forces. Gen Chawalit may claim that what he will do is his private business, but his private business will have repercussions on the armed forces as well as political circles.

External Challenges for Government Reviewed

*BK2401133589 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai
15 Jan 89 p 7*

[From "Scholar Speaking" column by Associate Prof M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat]

[Text] Last week, I talked about possible domestic challenges to the country in the new year. This week I would like to talk about the three possible major external challenges.

The first concerns the handling of Thai-Indochinese relations. Earlier, I wrote in this column that there is a growing consensus among those in charge of the country's foreign policy formulation on relaxing the tension with the Indochinese countries. At the same time, the Indochinese countries, especially Vietnam, are more willing to compromise. This is demonstrated by the fact that Vietnam withdrew about 20,000 troops from Cambodia last year and will continue to withdraw its troops gradually.

Thai-Lao relations have also improved considerably following the prime minister's [Chatchai Chunhawan] visit to Laos at the end of last year.

As a result, the problem between Thailand and the Indochinese countries is no longer "war." But, the more challenging thing is how to lessen the possibilities for violence as well as to secure peace in this region.

At present, I have noted a good tendency in the relations between Thailand and Vietnam. Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila visited Vietnam for the first time in his capacity as foreign minister. It was the first visit to Vietnam in 13 years by a Thai foreign minister. The atmosphere of the visit seemed to be rather good.

So, What Thailand should do at this point is to have continuous dialogues in order to create the dynamics for genuine peace and to reinforce the existing trends toward reform in the Indochinese countries. The improvement of our country's relations with Vietnam and Laos will help establish stability for the leaders of those two countries who have to reform their countries and want to reach a compromise with their external enemies for the benefit of their national economic reform. If they fail, the conservatives in these countries will seize power, which will finally cause problems for improving relations with Thailand.

The second challenge concerns our relations with the industrialized countries.

In the face of a growing trend toward protectionism among the industrialized countries, individually or in groups of countries, conflict between the industrialized countries and Third World countries seeking access to their markets is inevitable.

Thailand needs to maintain good relations with the industrialized countries by taking some innovative policy to promote good relations and to remove conflicts.

The most important thing is the handling of the present and possible intensification of the Thai-U.S. conflicts.

At present, the United States does not know how to deal with this government because it has already tried drastic measures which did not work. We do not know how long it can continue to use these drastic measures. At present, there are conflicts among many agencies in the United States over this matter.

We must properly manage and keep the conflict between the two countries at a low level because we still share common interests in many fields. If we are distance ourselves too far from the United States, Japan will step in and influence our life. We need to maintain balance between the United States and Japan.

I think that this government can solve our conflicts with the United States because of our long-standing good relations. But, what only worries me are U.S. radical officials, especially the CIA, who may have the idea of undermining the stability of this government.

I, therefore, would like ask the U.S. Embassy officials who can understand Thai to warn their friends and colleagues that if any thing were to happen to this government because of the actions of this radical group, relations between the two countries would not be able to continue smoothly and if the United States is to leave its bases in the Philippines by 1991, it will have nothing left in this region.

The last challenge is the handling of relations between Thailand and other ASEAN countries. ASEAN has achieved great success in regional cooperation. But, we have to quickly move in the right direction because the big industrialized countries are trying to form themselves as a firm economic grouping. We have to try to develop cooperation among the ASEAN countries to protect our interests. Cooperation in this region is a necessity that will help maintain the well being and progress of the Southeast Asian region.

I think that the domestic and external challenges will make the Year of Snake a more interesting year.

But, personally, I want this year to be less exciting than last year. In particular, I do not want to see anything as exciting as the case of the petition by 99 academics [99 academics sent a petition to the king appealing for General Prem's neutrality in the general elections]. I have grown one year older so I want to work quietly.

By Associate Prof M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat, Political Science Faculty of Chulalongkon University.

Dated 11 January, 1989

Government Plans 'Balanced' Budget for FY90
BK0102023989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
1 Feb 89 p 15

[Excerpt] The Government will introduce a balanced budget for the 1990 fiscal year when there is no longer expected to be a budget deficit, a Budget Bureau official said yesterday.

The official said the Finance Ministry, Bank of Thailand, National Economic and Social Development Board and Budget Bureau had already agreed on a new method of budgeting for next fiscal year starting October.

He said the major reason for the balanced budget was to allow the Government to contain inflationary pressures by keeping expenditure to a manageable level.

The official said this was possible as private sector investment has been strong enough to accommodate economic growth despite the limited expenditure budget.

The expenditure budget next fiscal year will be 318,000 million baht or 11.3 percent more than this year's 285,500 million baht.

The revenue budget will increase 15 percent over this year's revised income base of 276,880 million baht.

The revised revenue budget this fiscal year has resulted in the country suffering a budget deficit of only 8,600 million baht compared with the 23,000 million baht set earlier.

The investment budget next fiscal year will be 64,000 million baht, or 21 percent more than this year.

The 64,000-million-baht figure accounts for 20 percent of the total expenditure budget, while this year's figure accounts for only 16 percent. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

U.S. Official on Possible Khmer Rouge Return
BK3101132889 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] President of the Sub-Committee on Asia and the Pacific of the U.S. House of Representatives Stephen Solarz called on the Bush administration to urge China and Thailand to prevent the return of the Khmer Rouge to power in Kampuchea. Mr Stephen Solarz told pressmen that he acknowledged that it was an encouraging sign, the early withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. He also expressed his concern over the possibility of the Khmer Rouge to return to power in Kampuchea.

Hun Sen's Visit to Thailand Reviewed
BK3101124589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Unattributed article: "An Unprecedented Visit"]

[Text] On the evening of 25 January, at the Oriental Hotel, the Thai prime minister warmly welcomed Chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers Hun Sen and his suite. Both host and guest went aboard the "Oriental Queen" yacht moored in the Chao Phaya River and decked with scintillating lights. Attending that evening's reception were three deputy prime ministers, some ministers, and many key officials of the Thai Foreign Ministry. The Vietnamese and Lao ambassadors were also invited. The composition of the participants testified to the solemnity yet cordiality that the Thai side gave to the reception, which was closely watched by the public in Bangkok over the past few days.

Under soft moonlight, the yacht sailed smoothly on the big river while the officials continued their talks in an open and cordial atmosphere. Many of Chairman Hun Sen's delegation members could speak Thai, making the talks even more cordial.

After some cold and hot spells, it had rained in Bangkok over the past few days, so the dialogue took place in a cool atmosphere. Some journalists quipped: God knows how to please man by creating favorable conditions for detente. Since it was announced that the PRK Council of Ministers chairman would visit Bangkok, the public there had become really animated. The press had continuously reported and commented on this unprecedented visit.

The public in Bangkok remarked that rarely had a visit by foreign guests to Thailand received as much special attention and interest and been awaited as that of Chairman Hun Sen. This was the first summit between Thailand and the PRK, at a time when various sides are urgently promoting dialogue in order to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem and peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Before Chairman Hun Sen's arrival, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan was interviewed by several papers, asking the reasons for such an unprecedented trip. The prime minister's answers were welcomed by the public: Thailand invited Hun Sen as a friend and a neighbor. If we want to help find a political solution to the Cambodian problem, we must make contact with one another and listen to one another's views. In the past 9 years, we have already heard many views from the other three Khmer factions, His Excellency Chatchai Chunhawan said. Now it is time to hear the fourth Khmer side's views.

Another reason was that the Thai leaders wanted to meet Hun Sen, because both sides wanted to turn foes into friends. If Bangkok and Phnom Penh were friendly to each other, this would help bring peace to Cambodia. Chairman Hun Sen's visit might accelerate the dialogue among the Cambodian sides to settle the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem.

General Chawalit [Yongchaiyut, Thai Army supreme commander] held that Thailand participated in the negotiation on Cambodia because the final consequences of this negotiation would involve Thailand, and that Premier Hun Sen conducted diplomatic activities on the basis of strengthening the neighborly relations with those countries sharing a common border. He—meaning Chairman Hun Sen—only wants peace, especially along the Thai-Cambodian border.

The press there reported that before deciding to invite Chairman Hun Sen, Prime Minister Chatchai had consulted with Indonesian President Suharto. Leaders in Bangkok also informed the U.S. Pacific forces commander and China of this visit.

Following the talks, according to the press, both sides agreed on many important issues. Prime Minister Chatchai said he would strive as much as possible to have—as hinted by Chairman Hun Sen—Thailand participate in the talks on peace in Cambodia. Both leaders also agreed to continually maintain contacts between two sides.

The press said the talks were conducted frankly and with an attitude of looking to the future. Attention was also paid to economic problems. During a working breakfast, Chairman Hun Sen raised the question of possible cooperation in trade, tourism, investment, fishing, and gem mining between Cambodia and Thailand.

The 27 January press carried reports together with photos on the activities of Chairman Hun Sen and his wife in Bangkok. BANGKOK POST and THE NATION further carried bold-faced headlines and photos on Hun Sen's meeting with Thai businessmen on 26 January to exchange views on the feasibility of trade, business, and investment. At the meeting, Mr. Kriangsak Chuhawan, the Thai prime minister's son and adviser, specified: Although both sides have not recognized each other, the private sectors are totally able to conduct trade with one another.

Under the boldfaced headlines: Only the Sky Is the Limit to Chatchai-Hun Sen Talks, across four columns on the front page of THE NATION, journalist Kawi Chongkit-thawon specified that Prime Minister Chatchai's decision to meet PRK Chairman Hun Sen clearly put Thailand in the center of the move to seek peace in Cambodia after 10 years of conflict, and that when Mr Hun Sen sat down to discuss the Cambodian problem and bilateral relations with Mr Chatchai, it was clear that only the sky was the limit.

According to the reporter, Prime Minister Chatchai seemed to be determined to pursue his new foreign policy to contribute to seeking a solution to the Cambodian problem. As a matter of fact, after making a famous statement on turning Indochina from a battlefield into a marketplace immediately after the King appointed him the prime minister in August 1988, Mr Chatchai visited Vientiane to hold discussion with Lao leaders. From Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's visit to and negotiation with Vietnam, to the reception and talks with Chairman Hun Sen of the PRK, to the dialogue with all the three Indochinese countries—all these promote the move to seek a rational solution to the Cambodian problem and the trade and business relations among these countries.

The article concluded: The Bangkok meeting with Hun Sen was the new highpoint of Mr. Chatchai's foreign policy. No wonder Mr Chatchai will be the first guest to Phnom Penh from Thailand's eastern border province of Aryanprathet.

On 28 January, Chairman Hun Sen concluded his Bangkok visit, a trip full of successes, which opens new favorable prospects for seeking a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

NHAN DAN on Significance of India Visit

BK3101164589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 30 Jan 89

[NHAN DAN 30 January article by Huu Tho: "New Stature of Vietnam-India Cooperation"]

[Text] Relations between Vietnam and India were established a very long time ago. History confirms that these two neighboring Asian countries began cultural and economic exchanges some 16-17 centuries ago. The historic meeting between Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc and Mr Nehru at an international conference against colonialism 61 years ago in Europe marked the first milestone of the new relationship between two nations sharing the same goal in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. After the two countries had gained independence and freedom, Prime Minister Nehru said during President Ho's visit to India 31 years ago: The walls separating us have collapsed; we again see and meet each other as long lost friends. Since then, especially in the

eighties, Indian-Vietnamese relations have been developing ever more beautifully as both countries share the same interests with regard to peace, stability, and development.

On the day of his arrival in India, after calling on the president and the vice president and holding talks with Prime Minister Gandhi, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh visited the memorials dedicated to Gandhi and Nehru, India's distinguished leaders, near Old Delhi, and the Nehru Museum near downtown New Delhi. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh on 24 January 1989 planted a willow in the garden of friendship trees within the Gandhi memorial complex. He also visited the tree planted there by Uncle Ho on 5 February 1958. Today, that tree is growing beautifully, its branches laden with leaves following a blossoming period.

While in the garden, our Indian colleagues showed us the clump of bamboos planted by Comrade Pham Van Dong on 8 April 1980 and the Vietnamese pine tree planted by Comrade Le Duan on 22 September 1984. The two reporters of the INDIA NEWS said: More national leaders of Vietnam may have planted more souvenir trees in the garden at the memorial complex of our country's saint than from any other country in the world. We looked at one another without having to explain, for we shared the same thought about the close Indo-Vietnamese relationship which has remained uninterrupted throughout the various periods of history.

Visiting India this time, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh was India's chief guest for the celebration of its 39th Republic Day on the 100th birthday of Nehru, Gandhi's comrade in arms and the first prime minister of the Republic, who led India through great difficulties in the early days of independence and whose undertaking was creatively developed by his own daughter, the late Prime Minister [Indira Gandhi, and is now being carried on by Prime Minister [Rajiv Gandhi. Every year, on the occasion of its national day, the Indian Government invites the highest leader of a nation to be its chief guest. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh is the first leader of a socialist country ever invited by the Indian Government as the guest of honor for its national day celebration. This shows the respect held by Prime Minister Gandhi and the Indian Government toward our people and the special importance of Indian-Vietnamese relations in the new situation.

On the morning of Republic Day, it was pleasantly cool and the sky clear in New Delhi. At 1000 sharp, accompanied by 43 horsemen of the guard of honor clad in red tunics and white hats, the motorcade carrying the Indian president and the guest of honor pulled up at the ceremonial stand to start the day of festivities.

The guest of honor for the festive occasion was the only foreign leader seated with the president, the vice president, and the prime minister on a 14-step, red-carpeted ceremonial stand erected on the Rajpath to view the military parade and mass procession of representatives

of the various states—marching by for 2 hours and 15 minutes from the Presidential House to India Gate, the memorial dedicated to fighters who laid down their lives for national independence and freedom. Besides the new weapons featured in the military parade of the various armed services, there were 8,500 artists dancing and singing in different formations to symbolize the development of the Republic. The mass procession on that day was in fact a presentation of songs and dances typical of the different states and regions of a vast and richly diverse country sharing an age-old Indian culture.

During his days as the Republic of India's guest of honor, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh's schedule of activities was very diverse and also very tight. He visited BARC—the Bhabha Atomic Research Center—in Bombay, India's largest atomic research center that also ranks among the world's major ones, and a train car manufacturing company and a jute weaving factory in Calcutta. He also spent more than 2 hours touring Pusa, India's largest agricultural science and technology research organization, in the outskirts of New Delhi where he heard briefings and asked detailed questions about biological techniques at the exhibition hall as well as on experimental fields.

The comrade and Prime Minister Gandhi attended the closing ceremony of a cultural festival in Bombay, which included an artistic performance by those selected from among 3,500 outstanding contestants. He also went to Agra in northern India to visit the Red Fort and the world famous Taj Mahal tomb complex built 4 centuries ago—a wonderful dream in white marble on the bank of Yamuna River which symbolizes love, energy, talent, and vaulting imagination; and which is regarded by many as a precious asset of the world's architectural art and a flawless gem of the Indian castle.

Most important, however, is the substance of this trip. The TIMES OF INDIA on 27 January quoted a British newspaper reporter's dispatch from Singapore as saying that the world's lenses were being focused on India during Mr Nguyen Van Linh's tour.

During his visit, our comrade general secretary on three occasions had private talks totaling 8 hours with Prime Minister Gandhi, with two of which being held while in flight aboard aircraft to save time. On a certain day, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh had as many as five engagements. He received the external affairs and other ministers of the Indian Government and a number of businessmen and industrialists. The comrade, together with the comrade head of our party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, held meetings with leaders of the two communist parties and the secretary general of the National Congress-I Party, exchanging views with the latter on cooperation in the new situation.

He instructed members of the delegation to broaden their activities and contacts and exchanged practical views with friends. Our foreign minister met with over 150 newsmen, including almost all the foreign press correspondents based in New Delhi, at one of the most packed news conferences ever held at the Nonaligned Conference Hall; and answered 22 questions by newsmen about our foreign policy. Our country's minister of external economic affairs met the Indian minister of external trade and directors of

the CIMMCO International, PEC—the Projects and Equipment Corporation—and the Bombay Company and exchanged views with the latter on projects for joint ventures with Vietnam.

Our State Planning Commission chairman held working sessions with the minister of finance, the minister of state for external affairs, and the vice minister of external affairs. Along with the director of our General Petroleum and Natural Gas Department, he worked with the Petroleum Research Institute, met the presidents of the Indian Petroleum and Gas Company and the Indian Oil Corporation, and visited some drilling rigs and oil platforms at sea and a liquefied petroleum gas plant.

The comrade director of our Atomic Research Institute also met and worked with the director of the Atomic Research Institute of India.

The talks and private meetings were all focused on practical issues concerning bilateral cooperation and projects that may be started as early as within this year. In reality, this was a working visit. In an interview granted to a NHAN DAN correspondent, the comrade general secretary said: This visit to India is every useful; and its results are very fine. The two countries totally shared viewpoints on the situations and on solutions to international and regional issues, including the Cambodian issue.

India is very close to us on the path toward development. Overcoming poverty and backwardness to become a country with modern industry and agriculture, it has gained a lot of valuable experience.

Our friends have profoundly sympathized with us, extending the deadline for us to pay debts and granting us another 100 million rupee credit. We will use this assistance more effectively as can be seen in the implementation of various economic cooperation projects. Similar to cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the India-Vietnamese cooperation in the new situation, through this visit, has taken on new dimensions and progress. Visitors to India are of the opinion that besides its obvious modern appearance, the thousands-years-old spirit of this vast and glorious civilized nation still remains. India has opened its door welcoming all civilizations of mankind to develop the nation. However, all foreign things that are introduced have been assimilated and integrated into the Indian culture. Some streets in New Delhi are busier than those at Nguyen Hue and Huynh Thuc Khang streets in Ho Chi Minh City or at Hang Dao and Hang Ngang streets in Hanoi, where large numbers of goods on display are made in India, many of them are beautiful and in good quality. While carrying modern style, Indian films maintain the unique, traditional, and simple character. We witnessed Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi using cars produced in India to set an example for government officials and the people to consume only home produced merchandises. Expensive imported cars are used only to welcome distinguished guests from foreign countries.

India just gained independence about 39 years ago. In spite of poverty and difficulty, its growth rate is relatively quick. Last year India satisfactorily attained its economic development. However, not all socioeconomic issues are resolved. Grain production output increases rapidly, but per capita in grain is still low. Industrial production is plentiful with high values, yet the quality of some kinds of goods is lower than those in other countries. The people's living standard is improved, but 30 percent of the population belong to the poor level; some said it is even more. While we can see modern houses in city streets, a few blocks away from them are huts without facilities. We saw many cars in streets of New Delhi and Calcutta while a large number of pedicabs and bicycles are still in use, as well-dressed people and those in tattered clothing were seen walking along the streets.

Our friends do not conceal their difficulties, including obstacles to their advance; this make us respect them even more. However, it is obvious that India is on the road of development. Last year, India was one of the five nations in Asia that attained the highest economic growth. The spirit of independence and self-reliance, the open-door policy, domestic production protectionism, and the will in maintaining the national character—all these are valuable lessons from India for developing nations, including Vietnam.

"We are totally sympathize with and extend closer cooperation to each other. We will provide stronger support to each other in international and regional issues as well as in developing our nations." This was an answer made by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh to a correspondent of the All-Indian Radio station when the former was about to depart New Delhi, stressing the long-standing India-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation which is taking on new dimensions.

Council of State Meets, Issues Communiqué

*BK3101151589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 31 Jan 89*

[Council of State Communiqué—date not given]

[Text] On 28 and 30 January, the Council of State met under the chairmanship of Vo Chi Cong.

The Council of State adopted the Regulation on Revising and Supplementing the Agricultural Tax Regulation, the Regulation on the Vietnam People's Police Forces, and the Regulation on Protection of Industrial Property.

The Council of State heard a report on the reception of the high-level parliamentary and governmental delegation of the Republic of Austria led by Mr Leopold Gratz, chairman of the Austrian Parliament, which paid an official friendship visit to our country from 12 to 14 January. The Council of State warmly welcomed the fine results of the visit, which contributed to further strengthening the friendly relations between the parliaments, governments, and peoples of Vietnam and Austria.

At the proposal of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State decided to dissolve the Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation

with Laos and Kampuchea, to put the commission's functions in the charge of the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of External Economic Relations, and to allow Comrade Dang Thi to cease holding the position of chairman of the Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea.

At the proposal of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, the Council of State decided to appoint a number of people's jurors to the Supreme People's Court.

Chairman Do Muoi Activities Reported

Visits Thuan Hai Province

*BK3101094589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 28 Jan 89*

[Text] Comrade Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently made a working visit to Thuan Hai Province. Comrade Hua Minh Chi, chairman of the Thuan Hai Provincial People's Committee, briefed him on the socioeconomic situation of the province last year as well as its orientations and tasks for this year.

Cordially addressing various key leading cadres of Thuan Hai Province, Chairman Do Muoi praised the party organization and people of Thuan Hai for having made great efforts to overcome difficulties and score good results in implementing the province's socioeconomic plan. The pace of the province's economic development has, however, been slower than that in many localities throughout the country.

Chairman Do Muoi urged the leading cadres of the province and the Ministry of Water Conservancy to attach importance to the problem of ensuring the water supply for agricultural production and for the people's lives. This must be linked with forest planning and efforts to protect the forest watershed in order to conserve water, create new sources of water, and guard against soil erosion.

During his working visit to Thuan Hai, Chairman Do Muoi made an on-the-spot inspection tour of the preparations for the building of a dam of the Ham Thuan hydroelectric power plant. He visited the Thuan Hai branch of the Ho Chi Minh Museum and the Duc Thanh School where Uncle Ho had taught before he went to Saigon to do his teaching and before he left to seek ways to save the country. Chairman Do Muoi toured the fish wharf, the fish market, and the Quang Canh cooperative—specialized in producing articles woven with palm leaves for export. He also paid a visit and presented gifts to Comrade Nguyen Gia Tu, an 82-year-old veteran revolutionary cadre who joined the party since 1930, and to Mrs Pham Thi Ngu, 75, of Phong Man village in the outlying area of Phan Thiet City, who is the mother of eight fallen heroes, including her own sons and sons-in-law.

Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi had a working session with the People's Committee of Phan Rang City on the economic and welfare situation of the cadres and people in the city. Afterward, Chairman Do Muoi reserved a great deal of time to meet various people who, representing the five economic components stationed in Phan Thiet City, were directly engaging in the exploitation, processing, and sale of marine products. The purpose of this was to study the situation regarding production and business at the grass roots and evaluate the efficiency of the work method of each economic component in order to, on this basis, find out a mechanism and formulate a policy most suitable to encourage various economic components to step up the pace of economic development in the period ahead.

Meets Overseas Vietnamese

*BK0102075489 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT
1 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 1—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi yesterday afternoon met with nearly 100 overseas Vietnamese who have returned from 18 countries for Vietnam's traditional lunar new year festival which falls on February 6 this year.

At a get-together held here on Jan. 31 by the State Committee for Overseas Vietnamese, Chairman Do Muoi wished them good health and happiness. He also called upon the nearly two million overseas Vietnamese in various countries to make worthy contributions to the national construction and defence.

CPV Official Inspects Provinces Food Supply

*BK3101142889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 30 Jan 89*

[Text] From 25 to 29 January, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, member of the CPV Central Committee of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, inspected the food supply situation in Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, and Thanh Hoa provinces. He reminded these localities to take precautionary measures against prolonged cold weather and, at the same time, to mobilize all capabilities to remain on top of the food supply situation, thereby meeting the demand of the nonagricultural sector and needy families, and promoting the food trade.

Hanoi VFF Holds Get-Together With Hoa People

*BK3101160989 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT
31 Jan 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 31—The Fatherland Front organization of Hanoi arranged a get-together this afternoon with representatives of the "Hoa" (Vietnamese of Chinese origin) in Hanoi on the occasion of the coming traditional lunar new year festival.

The participants who had good performance in economic production in the city last year expressed their determination together with the Hanoians to successfully implement the resolution of the sixth party congress.

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